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## Trade Deficit Hits 9-Year Low in U.S. as Exports Swell

### Dollar Moves Higher On February Figures And New Jobless Data

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Despite a slowing world economy, rising U.S. exports helped shrink the trade deficit in February to \$3.4 billion, its lowest level in nine years, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

Another, more hesitant sign of economic strength also appeared in shrinking weekly unemployment figures. Together, the statistics make up dollar buyers in the closing hours before the Easter weekend.

The dollar jumped over half a penny against the Deutsche mark in New York and

Profits rose at three big U.S. banks, while Security Pacific posted a loss. Page 11.

improved by half a yen on hopes for a U.S. recovery buoyed by overseas trade. The U.S. currency also finished higher in European trading.

The 43 percent drop in the trade deficit from \$1.95 billion in January was led by a \$1.6 billion increase in manufacturing exports. About \$1 billion of that increase represented shipments of jet aircraft, always the most volatile component of the statistics.

Economists added another note of caution, saying that the steady rise of U.S. exports to Western Europe to a surplus of \$2.63 billion in February, which also accounts for much of the narrowing of the deficit, would not continue as the European economies weaken.

Still, they largely agreed with Stephen Roach of Morgan Stanley that resilient U.S. exports would "continue to support" the American recovery.

"There was a new record in exports when the rest of the world was in a downturn," Mr. Roach said.

Cynthia Latta of DRI/McGraw Hill said U.S. exports would still be in demand in Latin America and Asia, where the U.S. trade surplus also has been growing or at least remained steady.

"These nations hope to join world markets," she said, "which means an opening for capital goods and infrastructure equipment, in which we are very competitive."

Imports fell \$136 million in February to \$41.2 billion, but that was largely due to lower oil prices, which have since risen.

Imports of consumer goods rose slightly in February, by \$165 million to \$9.68 billion, an economic recovery would continue to put pressure on this sector.

But Mr. Roach said he did not expect to see a repeat of the huge growth of imports in the 1980s, because a cheaper dollar makes foreign goods more expensive and domestic goods therefore better able to compete against them on home ground.

The Labor Department, meanwhile, reported that new claims for unemployment benefits during the week that ended April 4 fell by 18,000 to 415,000, the lowest level in six months. This put the figure back even with the end of last October, when claims suddenly started rising as the economy relapsed from its summer recovery.

Weekly claims are among the most volatile, and therefore unrepresentative, labor market statistics. But Labor Secretary Lynn Martin said the latest batch of data provided "further evidence that business activity is strengthening and layoffs are on the decline."

Independent economists were more reserved. Samuel Kahan of Fuji Securities in Chicago said, "One can stick out one's neck a little here and say that improvement in the U.S. economy, limited at best, and retail sales data, is now becoming reinforced by the labor market."

In currency trading on Thursday, news agencies reported:

In New York, the dollar rose strongly against all the major currencies after the release of the American economic data.

But trading came to a virtual standstill by early afternoon as European and other players squared their positions ahead of the long holiday weekend.

U.S. stock and bond markets will be closed Friday, and foreign exchange desks will be tightly staffed. All the European foreign exchange markets will be closed Friday and Monday.

London, the unexpectedly strong U.S. data eased some of the market's worries about the American economy, sending the dollar higher.

Robin Aspinall, currency strategist at J. Henry Schroder Wagg, said of the figures: "They were certainly dollar-friendly. The dollar had already wanted to go higher and they were the perfect excuse."

The dollar closed in New York at 1.6695

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## Will De Benedetti Serve Time in Jail? Analysts Expect Ambrosiano Fraud Conviction to Fall

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Carlo De Benedetti, the Italian financier who built up the Olivetti business conglomerate and created an international empire ranging from food to fashion, was convicted Thursday and sentenced to six years in prison for his role in the fraudulent bankruptcy of Banco Ambrosiano.

It was Italy's worst postwar banking failure and a scandal that reached to the Vatican. Mr. De Benedetti remained free pending an appeal. He earned a golden reputation in the heady 1980s for his ability to take over moribund companies, like Olivetti SpA, and turn them into money-spinners.

A three-judge court in Milan accepted the prosecution's case that the 57-year-old financier had illicitly profited from his 65-day spell as deputy chairman of the Ambrosiano bank, from which he resigned in January 1982. The court will publish the full reasons for its verdict in several weeks.

Mr. De Benedetti has maintained that he

was kept in the dark by Roberto Calvi, Ambrosiano's chairman.

Mr. Calvi was found hanging under a London bridge two months before the bank crashed with debts of \$1 billion in 1982. Although the death was officially ruled a suicide, an informant told investigators last year that the Mafia had murdered Mr. Calvi.

Mr. De Benedetti was one of 33 people sentenced in the Ambrosiano affair. One of them was Licio Gelli, the former head of the banned P-2 (for Propaganda Due) Masonic lodge, which had tentacles throughout Italian industry, political circles, the armed forces and intelligence. He received a sentence of 18 years and six months.

Lawyers lodged appeals on behalf of all the defendants Mr. De Benedetti, who was not in the crowded courtroom to hear the verdict, will not have to start serving his sentence until the appeal process is completed. Judicial experts said this could stretch out for years.

Financial and legal analysts said it was

unlikely that Mr. De Benedetti would have to go to jail. They said they expected the verdict to be overturned either by an appeal court or the supreme court.

It is "extremely unlikely" that Mr. De Benedetti will serve a jail sentence, said Marie-Christine Keith, of County NatWest. "But then," she said, "some people did not think it was likely he would be sentenced."

Mr. De Benedetti is chairman, chief executive officer and president of Ing. C. Olivetti & Co. SpA.

Stocks in Olivetti and in Mr. De Benedetti's industrial holdings, Compagnie Industriale Riuniti in Italy and CERUS in France, fell sharply following the announcement of the verdict, but later recovered some ground.

Financial analysts said the verdict should not affect Olivetti, the world's ninth largest computer and information technology group by sales.

The fall in price was "psychological," said

See BANK, Page 4



Mr. De Benedetti: Court ruling officially takes the sheen off a golden reputation.

## Najibullah Yields Power As Guerrillas Near Kabul

### Army Officers Stop Him From Fleeing Country, U.S. Warns of Anarchy

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — In what may be the concluding chapter in the bloody 13-year Afghan War — the last conflict that pitted the interests of the United States against those of the former Soviet Union on the battlefield — President Najibullah resigned Thursday.

Although General Najibullah had declared his intention to relinquish power to an interim government by the end of the month, in the past few days his power eroded severely in the face of dramatic military advances toward the capital made by mujahidin and defected government forces.

On Thursday night, the former president, who led Afghanistan for six years, was said to have taken refuge in the offices of the United Nations in Kabul, the capital, after having been prevented by army officers from leaving the country.

Ghulam Farooq Yaqubi, the feared head of the secret police, the KHAD, committed suicide Thursday, according to Abdul Wakil, the foreign minister.

Mr. Wakil appeared on Kabul television and denounced General Najibullah as "a hated dictator who had been an obstacle to peace," and said that the general had resigned from all his government and party posts. Mr. Wakil said that power had been transferred to four vice presidents and the executive committee of the governing Homeland Party.

Mr. Wakil said that all governmental authority would be transferred to a United Nations-sponsored interim administration in the next few days.

The war, a conflict that left more than 2 million people dead, became an ideological crucible for President Ronald Reagan, who saw it as a battle against the evils of communism. For the Soviet Union, Afghanistan became a quagmire much the way Vietnam was for the United States in the 1960s and '70s.

At Mr. Reagan's urging, hundreds of millions of dollars were pumped to Islamic fundamentalist rebel groups, the mujahidin, who waged a relentless, if fractious, guerrilla war against the Soviets, and when they left, the Najibullah government. For their part, the Soviets continued supplying arms to the Kabul regime.

Last year, the United States and the former Soviet government agreed to stop supplying weapons to the conflict, and in January, Pakistan, which had vigorously supported the Islamic guerrilla forces, also halted arms shipments. It appeared then, both because of the stanching of the weapons flow and because of the increasingly divisive conflicts among guerrilla groups, that the mujahidin had failed in their struggle.

But the events of the last month, and particularly the last 10 days, showed that the Kabul government's greatest threat lay not so much with the mujahidin, but with defected army and militia units. Those defections, and the subsequent alliances that were formed, appear to have undermined General Najibullah's chances of transferring power in an orderly manner under a United Nations peace plan.

[The United States warned Thursday that Afghanistan could be headed toward anarchy, Reuters reported from Washington.]

[The State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, reiterated Washington's earlier call for all factions to cooperate with the UN peace plan. She said the United States understood that General Najibullah remained in Kabul.]

"We know that there are countries where he could seek asylum," she said, "but we are not going into any details at this time."

While most reports Thursday indicated that General Najibullah had sought refuge in a UN facility in Kabul, Itar-Tass reported from the capital that he had been placed under arrest.

Agence France-Press said late Thursday that senior army commanders had prevented General Najibullah from leaving the country.

Comments by Mr. Wakil seemed to suggest that General Najibullah's whereabouts were unknown.

"Those who are with Najibullah should turn him over to the appropriate authorities," he said.

It appeared Thursday that the UN-sponsored peace plan, which envisioned General Najibullah passing power to a council of 15 "neutral" Afghans, and from then to a transitional government, had been crippled by the pace of events.

At the moment, a loose coalition of government militia, army and mujahidin forces have taken control of the north of the country and pose the most immediate threat to the capital. Some reports Thursday said that members of that coalition had captured the international



Palestinian women passing by closed shops in East Jerusalem on Thursday. A strike was also called in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to protest sanctions imposed on Libya.

## Libya Expels Some Diplomats In Retaliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TRIPOLI — Libya on Thursday began expelling diplomats of countries that supported UN sanctions against Tripoli, and Moammar Gadhafi's government assailed the sanctions as a plot against Islam.

Countries across Europe and the Middle East canceled all flights to Tripoli. Algeria's state radio announced that Air Algérie, the national carrier, also had suspended all flights, purportedly because they would be misused.

At the United Nations, the Security Council's Libya sanctions committee approved guidelines Thursday for permitting humanitarian flights to and from Tripoli, but has not yet received any requests for such flights, its chairman said.

The sanctions committee chairman, André Erdos, Hungary's UN ambassador, said that three main categories of humanitarian flights were envisaged — flights to evacuate foreign nationals wishing to leave Libya, flights to accommodate people wishing to take part in the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, and cases of medical emergency.

Under temporary guidelines agreed on by the committee, such flights would be approved automatically within 48 hours of the receipt of a formal request, provided no member of the committee objected. This is referred to as the "no objection" procedure.

Mr. Erdos said no requests had yet been received for permission to evacuate foreigners from Libya although one was expected soon from South Korea.

Libya summoned diplomats from Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and various other countries.

Mr. Erdos said the 76-year-old, rage-to-riches billionaire keeps coming, drawing on his own considerable arsenal, not the least of which is his enormous wealth, which exceeds \$2.5 billion in Hyundai stock alone.

In January, Mr. Chung organized the Unification National Party, and the party stunned government officials by winning 31 seats in the 299-member National Assembly in the March elections, mostly at the expense of the governing Democratic Liberal Party.

During the campaign, Mr. Chung embarrassed Mr. Roh by revealing that he had given the president 26 billion won (\$33 million) in secret donations between 1988 and 1990. Mr. Roh contended that the money was given to charity, an explanation few Koreans appear to believe.

As the campaign gets under way to choose

## Japan, in First, Punishes Sex Harassers

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a decision hailed by women's groups as the first successful legal action against sexual harassment in Japan, a district court ruled Thursday that a company and one of its male employees had violated a woman's rights because of crude remarks that drove her to quit her job.

The action by a local court in Fukuoka in southern Japan was featured as a main story in newspapers and television broadcasts Thursday evening as a starting triumph for Japan's small feminist movement that could have far-reaching effects in the workplace.

"This is the first case in which verbal comments by a man have been found to constitute sexual harassment," said Yukiko Tsunoda, a lawyer in the case. "Sexual harassment is a big problem in Japan, and we hope this will send a signal to men that they have to be more careful."

By comparison to other countries, the women's movement in Japan is minuscule in size and has had few legal victories. The issue of sexual harassment has risen only in the last three years as one of the few major issues the movement has tried to advance.

Women's groups and women generally say that sexual approaches by men — from touching to suggestive remarks — are the norm in Japanese workplaces. Some 40 percent of the Japanese work force is female, but most hold clerical jobs in which they are known as "office ladies" or "OL's."

It was unclear whether the defendants, who were ordered to pay the equivalent of \$12,500 to the woman, would appeal the case. The names of all the parties in the lawsuit, including the 34-year-old plaintiff, were withheld to protect their privacy.

The suit involved an unmarried woman employed by a small publishing company in the city of Fukuoka who charged that one of

her supervisors had spread rumors about her, saying that she had a reputation for promiscuity. She tried to get him to stop, she testified, but was advised instead to quit.

In an interview with The New York Times Thursday, the woman said that she had taken her complaint to two arbitrators, a man and a woman, who told her that she should be flattered by the man's attentions.

"They said, 'These rumors are better than no rumors at all,'" she recalled then.

The filing of the lawsuit in Fukuoka was so unusual that, by itself, it touched off commentary all over Japan about sexual harassment, stirring debates among men and women in the news media and in offices.

Many male columnists ridiculed the idea as a passing fad from the United States, saying the lawsuits would spoil the harmony and sense of fun at the workplace. The author of a

See HARASS, Page 4

## A New Turn in Fight Against Crib Death

By Robert Steinbrook  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A healthy baby born at term should be placed to sleep on the side or the back, not the stomach, according to a new report by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

The recommendation follows a review of a growing number of medical studies from around the world supporting a link between the stomach-down, or prone, sleeping position and an increased risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. The syndrome, which is the leading cause of death for babies between the ages of 1 month and 1 year, is commonly known as SIDS, or crib death.

"The weight of the evidence implicates the prone position as a significant risk factor for SIDS," said the academy, a leading organization of pediatricians.

Although sudden infant death is uncommon, it is a major source of

apprehension among parents. Each year, there are about 4 million live births in the United States and 6,000 crib deaths.

The report was made public Wednesday at an academy meeting in New York City. In it, researchers acknowledged that a link between the syndrome and sleeping position had not been proven and that the cause of crib death was not known. "We do not know what impact this will have," said Dr. John Brooks of the University of Rochester Medical Center in New York, who helped prepare the report.

Most crib death cases occur in apparently healthy infants under 6 months who had been put to bed with no sign of illness. The peak incidence is between 2 and 3 months of age, with few cases before 2 weeks or after 6 months. Babies born prematurely and those who have suffered prior life-threatening events are at greater risk and account for

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## The New Korean War: Unstoppable Tycoon vs. Seoul

By Lawrence Zuckerman  
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — Each morning for the past few months, residents of this bustling capital have opened their newspapers looking for the answer to a single question: Is there anything that will stop Chung Ju Yung?

Ever since Mr. Chung, the retired chairman of the giant Hyundai conglomerate, began feuding with the government of President Roh Tae Woo last fall, the government has used almost its entire traditional arsenal of weapons — short of outright violence — to bring him to heel.

Tax officials descended on Mr. Chung's home and several Hyundai companies, presenting each with multimillion-dollar claims. Hyundai's access to credit has been blocked, and at least six Hyundai executives have been arrested

on various charges. Still, the 76-year-old, rage-to-riches billionaire keeps coming, drawing on his own considerable arsenal, not the least of which is his enormous wealth, which exceeds \$2.5 billion in Hyundai stock alone.

In January, Mr. Chung organized the Unification National Party, and the party stunned government officials by winning 31 seats in the 299-member National Assembly in the March elections, mostly at the expense of the governing Democratic Liberal Party.

During the campaign, Mr. Chung embarrassed Mr. Roh by revealing that he had given the president 26 billion won (\$33 million) in secret donations between 1988 and 1990. Mr. Roh contended that the money was given to charity, an explanation few Koreans appear to believe.

As the campaign gets under way to choose

Mr. Roh's successor in the presidential election in December, neither side appears to be backing down.

On Thursday, Chung Mong Hon, a son of Mr. Chung and vice chairman of Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., was told to appear before prosecutors for questioning on charges of tax evasion; he is expected to be arrested Saturday.

Two former Hyundai presidents who are advisers to Mr. Chung were arrested earlier this week amid allegations that the merchant marine unit operated a multimillion-dollar slush fund. There are even hints that the government might try to discredit Mr. Chung by raising questions about his personal life.

For his part, Mr. Chung has reportedly said that a thorough investigation of other secret funds would very quickly lead to the Blue House, the presidential residence, and he has

demanding that authorities look into a recent corporate takeover involving Mr. Roh's son-in-law and other deals that might embarrass the governing party.

Mr. Chung "is violating all the existing rules," said Suh Sang Mok, a member of the National Assembly and director general of the ruling party's Policy Coordination Office.

No one knows for sure why Mr. Chung decided to take on the government. Critics say he is showing his age. Others speculate that his resentment dates from 1980, when the government of Chun Doo Hwan took away a Hyundai factory without compensation. Still others say he was insulted by Mr. Roh, who has favored other chaebol, or business conglomerates, such as Hyundai's arch-rival, Daewoo Corp.

Mr. Chung says his motivation is simple: to

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## Kiosk

### U.S. Permits Israelis To Sell Jets to Taipei

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States has given Israel permission to sell Taiwan Israeli-made jet fighters containing U.S.-built engines, administration officials say.

The permission was granted in the midst of a heated dispute between Washington and Jerusalem over what U.S. officials describe as intelligence reports that Israel sold U.S. weapons technology to China and other countries without Washington's approval.

### General News

Peru's leader is acting like the emperor he said he did not want to be. Page 7.

House Republicans wimper under the check-writing scandal. Page 3.

### Business/Finance

Taiwan Aerospace may not be able to finance its planned 40 percent stake in McDonnell Douglas's commercial aircraft. Page 15.

### Dow Close

The Caterpillar strike shows U.S. companies have up per hand. Page 11.

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OUT OF GAS, OUT OF PATIENCE—Dozens of Romanians blocking traffic in Bucharest on Thursday to draw attention to a chronic shortage of natural gas for use in their homes. Analysts say the Romanian economy has made headway after two years of reforms, but some vestiges of the Communist era persist.

# Serbs Mobilize in Bosnia as Vance Urges Peace

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina**—Cyrus R. Vance, the United Nations envoy, began a peace mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina on Thursday to persuade Serbia to stop interfering in the former Yugoslav republic.

Mr. Vance issued a new appeal for rival Serbs, Muslims and Croats to stop fighting over Bosnia's newly won independence and search for peace in talks with the European Community.

But Serbian leaders ordered local military units to mobilize in a huge part of Bosnia that they have taken

over in protest of the republic's secession from Yugoslavia. Four more deaths were reported in continued skirmishes.

"The only solution that can be found is not to be found at the end of the barrel of a gun, but in supporting negotiations which I think have been conducted very well under Cutilheiro," Mr. Vance said, referring to José Cutilheiro, the envoy from the European Community.

Mr. Vance, a former U.S. secretary of state, was sent by the United Nations to take a first-hand look at the fighting, in which more than 100 people have been killed this month.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, a republic of more than 4.3 million people squeezed between Serbia and Croatia, has been sliding into all-out war since the Muslims and Croats voted for independence from Yugoslavia last month and the minority Serbs rebelled.

Mr. Vance planned to meet leaders of the rival ethnic groups and the Yugoslav Army commander in Bosnia, whom the Muslims and Croats accuse of siding with Serbian irregular forces that have stormed several Bosnian towns and taken them over.

Mr. Vance held talks on Wednesday with Serbian and Yugoslav Army leaders in Belgrade who assured him they wanted peace and denied any blame for the bloodshed in Bosnia.

Leaders of the self-proclaimed Serbian republic in Bosnia said they faced an imminent threat of war and ordered the territorial defense, or home guard, forces to mobilize, a regional news agency said.

Sarajevo radio said four people had been killed since Wednesday in Bosnia, three of them in Sarajevo, where sporadic shooting could be heard Thursday morning.

**Thrust by Yugoslav Army**  
*Blaine Harden of The Washington Post reported earlier from Visegrad, Bosnia-Herzegovina:*

The Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army, ignoring U.S. charges that it is dismembering newly independent Bosnia, has seized control of Visegrad, a mountain town of 22,000, in a two-day thrust from the nearby Serbian border.

Most of the town's residents, nearly two-thirds of whom are Slavic Muslims, appeared to have fled in the face of what has been a huge, intimidating army advance that significantly elevated the scale of Bosnia's spreading ethnic war.

Approaches to Visegrad were pounded early this week with hundreds of mortar rounds and rockets, after which thousands of troops backed by tanks and other armored vehicles moved patiently through the town's outskirts and into its center.

The United States has condemned both the army and Serbia for strategy and tactics that Washington says are "clearly aimed at promoting the forcible disintegration of Bosnia-Herzegovina."

The president of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, has refused to accept Bosnian secession, declaring that the Serb minority there is threatened with genocide — a claim that Western governments dismiss as a pretext for an illegal land grab by Serbian forces.

Mr. Milosevic said Wednesday that he welcomed UN efforts to bring peace to Bosnia, and said that Mr. Vance's views on halting the fighting there were "identical with the views of Serbia."

# Angry Over Bosnia, U.S. Threatens Serbs' Status

**By David Hoffman**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON**—The United States has proposed that Serbia be suspended from a largely pan-European security and human rights group if Serbia's aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina does not cease. It has called the offensive "completely outside the bounds of civilized behavior."

Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger told the Yugoslav ambassador, Dzed Muzijevic, that "we need to see immediate and concrete steps to reverse this behavior," said the State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has telephoned the foreign ministers of Germany, France, Britain and Portugal, which currently holds the presidency of the European Community, seeking additional measures to press the Serbian leadership, officials said.

"Our message to Serbian civilian and military authorities is that if they continue their

aggression against Bosnia — and to deny human rights to its own citizens — Serbia will very quickly become an international pariah," Miss Tutwiler said Wednesday.

The threat was detailed at a meeting in Helsinki in which John Kornblum, a U.S. representative to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, called for "clear and concrete steps to correct flagrant violations" of security conference principles in the aggression against Bosnia.

Mr. Kornblum said the United States wanted a halt to hostilities by April 29. If Serbia does not comply, senior officials will consider giving Bosnia full membership in the 51-member security conference on an emergency basis, which would provide the fledgling nation with further international legitimacy. At the same time, Mr. Kornblum said, the United States and its European partners would consider suspending Serbia's status as a participant in the conference.

Officials said that the security conference had not yet decided which states from the

disintegrating Yugoslavia would be admitted to the organization. But it has been assumed that Serbia would inherit Yugoslavia's membership. Thus, they said, admitting Bosnia swiftly while barring Serbia would serve to isolate the Serbian leadership in Belgrade.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which includes the United States, Canada, all West European countries and a number of East European nations, has been devoted to enforcing human rights and democratic principles but has no military authority to halt the Serbian aggression.

Officials said that the administration was looking at other means of trying to influence the Serbian leadership, but they did not provide details.

Miss Tutwiler said the administration would consider seeking some remedy in the United Nations. She noted that as of last week when the United States and the European Community recognized Bosnia, the two warring nations had international standing.

# North Korea Reveals New Reactor, Surprising West

**By T. R. Reid**  
*Washington Post Service*

**TOKYO**—North Korea's latest pronouncement on its nuclear program has surprised Western analysts because the secretive regime has evidently revealed the existence of a reactor that was previously unknown in the West.

The North Korea government made public on Wednesday a documentary video about three nuclear reactors it has built. But only two of the reactors were familiar to Western experts who have tried to keep track of the North's atomic installations through intelligence photos.

"All we can say at this point is, the plot thickens," said Leonard S. Spector, an expert on nuclear proliferation at the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

"Everybody is scratching his head trying to figure this out," Mr. Spector went on. "There is apparently a third reactor we didn't know about. So of course you start to think, what else is there we don't know about?"

Officials at Japan's Foreign Ministry said they, too, were confused by the revelation. "We were surprised by this," an official said. "They revealed more than we expected."

Based on intelligence tracking of North Korea's growing complex of nuclear fuel installations, many Western experts have concluded that the Communist regime is trying to create a nuclear weapons program. Bush administration officials warned recently that North Korea may be only months away from building its first atomic bomb.

North Korea vigorously denies any plan to build atomic weapons. The government said it seeks only to build a peaceful nuclear industry to generate electricity.

The reactors that Western intelligence assessments have spotted in North Korea could well be electric power plants. But intelligence photos of the biggest plant do not show electric power cables that would be expected at an installation built for generating power.

Western governments have charged that Pyongyang is also building a nuclear fuel

reprocessing plant to create weapons-grade plutonium, which is used in the manufacture of hydrogen bombs. North Korea denies that it has a reprocessing plant.

Western suspicion is high because North Korea, a nation that is closed to the rest of the world, has not yet allowed international inspection of the nuclear installations it has built. Pyongyang has been promising regularly since 1985 that it would accept international inspection, but no inspection has been permitted access to the suspect reactors.

The revelation was made by Choe Chong Sun, head of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the North's Atomic Energy Ministry. He listed three North Korean-built reactors that he said would be open to international inspection. A video broadcast in Pyongyang on Tuesday showed scenes of the three reactors.

Two of them, a 30-megawatt plant and a 200-megawatt plant, had already been identified in the West from intelligence photos and from "thermal signatures," or clouds of heat, detected by spy satellites.

But the North Koreans also identified a 5-megawatt plant that they said they opened in 1986; Japanese government officials said the plant was a surprise.

There is a small Soviet-built reactor in North Korea that has been open since 1965. This unit is well known to Western nations and has been subject to international inspection at Moscow's insistence.

Officials said the third reactor announced by Pyongyang seems to be different from the Soviet unit, since it was described as Korean-built, opened in 1986, and has just now been made subject to international inspection.

"There is a lot of confusion about what this third reactor is, and how intelligence could have missed it, if that is in fact what happened," said Mr. Spector of the Carnegie Endowment.

A Carnegie Endowment study team is scheduled to visit North Korea later this month. The group has been promised access to the North's nuclear installations and presumably will be able to learn more about the third reactor described in Pyongyang's video.

France will cut troop levels by 20% in 5 years

**PARIS**—France on Thursday announced large troop cuts and plans to redeploy forces from eastern border areas in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet bloc.

Defense Minister Pierre Joxe said France's 320,000-member army would be cut by 20 percent to 25 percent over the next five years. He said forces traditionally based near the border with Germany would be redeployed and modernized for new missions.

"Our country's security environment has fundamentally changed in the past year," Mr. Joxe told the National Assembly's defense committee.

Under the plan, the air force would cut combat aircraft to less than 400 from a current 450 over the next five years and shut several bases.

Most naval forces would be regrouped in two main ports, Toulon in the Mediterranean and Brest on the Atlantic.

The Defense Ministry said 24,000 soldiers and 4,750 civilians working for the military would lose their jobs next year.

# Moscow Claims a Mandate on Economy

**By Michael Dobbs**  
*Washington Post Service*

**MOSCOW**—The Russian government said Thursday that it had given a free hand to implement its program of economic shock therapy after winning what amounted to a vote of confidence from the Russian parliament.

Deputy Prime Minister Yegor I. Gaidar told a press conference that a declaration of support from the Congress of People's Deputies, the parliament, had saved the country from "irresponsible populism." He said that a resignation threat by the team of young economic reformers had helped to restore a balance at the Congress between conservatives and radicals.

"The Congress opened with an aggressive attack by traditionalist forces on the government's course," said Mr. Gaidar, the chief economic strategist to President Boris N. Yeltsin. "I think that a balance was reached between the opponents and supporters of reform."

While the government appears to have won some political breathing space after the fighting at the Congress, it also faces mounting economic problems over the next few months.

Mr. Gaidar acknowledged that the government would be obliged to relax stringent austerity policies that have been endorsed by Western governments and the International Monetary Fund in order to prevent the bankruptcy of thousands of state companies.

Modifications to the program agreed to with the Monetary Fund include the relaxation of credit controls, a postponement in the liberalization of energy prices and an increase in pensions and wages for public sector employees.

Mr. Gaidar said that the measures would result in a significant increase in inflation but were necessary in order to avert a "dramatic downturn in production."

"In our view," he said, "this would be both socially and economically too high a price to pay right now."

For the moment, Western officials appear to be willing to accept a certain amount of backsliding by the present Russian government, which they regard as preferable to any of the likely alternatives. The conservative onslaught at the Congress has allowed the Gaidar team to project an international image of being responsible economic reformers constantly under challenge by hard-liners.

International support for the Yeltsin administration was reflected in a statement by the visiting U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, earlier this week expressing concern over "backward steps" that could threaten Russia's economic changes.

Mr. Brady made it clear that his criticism was aimed at the parliament rather than the government, even though the government has begun to dilute its own reforms.

**A Shorter Name**

The Russian parliament voted Thursday to change the name of the country from the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic to Russia. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The Congress voted, 871 to 30 with 30 abstentions, to amend the constitution to shorten the name to Rossiya, or Russia.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## U.S. Limits Use of Silicone Implants

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—The Food and Drug Administration said Friday that it would restrict the use of silicone gel breast implants for purely cosmetic reasons but would permit implants for women with breast cancer. The agency commissioner, Dr. David A. Kessler, said the implants would be available only for controlled clinical studies.

"I am highly conscious that some women need these implants for reconstruction after cancer surgery or traumatic injury, or for certain congenital disorders," Dr. Kessler said. "While this policy is meant to be compassionate toward these patients, it is not to be interpreted as 'business as usual.'"

Consumer groups have complained that the implants leak and can cause cancer and autoimmune disease. Dow Corning Corp., the developer of the implants, got out of the business last month under a storm of lawsuits and bad publicity.

## Stasi's Church Spies Are Put at 3,000

**BERLIN (Reuters)**—The Stasi security police of the former East Germany had more than 3,000 informers in the Protestant Church, and some retain important posts today, the news magazine Der Spiegel reported Thursday.

A spokesman for the German government's Stasi archive agency, David Gill, could neither confirm nor deny the report but called it premature. Der Spiegel has broken a series of Stasi scandals recently, quoting dossiers from the archives.

According to Der Spiegel, the East German church, which was considered the only independent institution in the former Communist state, harbored at least 3,000 informers, including bishops, among its 40,000 to 50,000 clerics and lay officials. A former church official who has popped up in Stasi files under the code name "Matthias Falck" is now a senior aide in the Justice Ministry of the Eastern German state of Brandenburg, the magazine reported.

## 2 Ethiopian Factions Agree on Truce

**NAIROBI (AP)**—The dominant faction in Ethiopia's transitional government and the Oromo ethnic group have agreed on an immediate cease-fire mediated by the United States, Ethiopian radio said Thursday.

The report, monitored in Nairobi, said the two factions, which had been edging toward all-out civil war, signed the agreement in the northern town of Mikale on Wednesday.

The Oromo Liberation Front and the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front have been engaged for months in an escalating series of clashes in eastern and southern Ethiopia. President Meles Zenawi, head of both the provisional government and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, warned last month that the nation could be headed for a new civil war if the dispute was not resolved through negotiation.

## Kenya Air Force Plane Crash Kills 50

**NAIROBI (AP)**—A Kenya Air Force transport plane crashed and burst into a ball of fire in a Nairobi suburb Thursday, killing all 45 people aboard and 5 on the ground, the police said.

The twin-engine Buffalo slammed into the ground between two houses in a working-class neighborhood on the city's east side, setting both structures afire. A police spokesman said three men, a woman and a child burned to death in the homes. He added that the passengers included air force and army personnel.

An air force spokesman said the pilot reported mechanical problems shortly after takeoff from the nearby Moi Air Base and was trying to return.

## Bus and Metro Strike Cripples Paris

**PARIS (Reuters)**—Paris commuters faced long waits on Thursday as a strike severely disrupted Metro, bus and commuter rail services. The city transportation authority, RATP, said about one bus in four was running. One Metro line was closed, and service on other lines was reduced between 30 percent and 70 percent. On the RER suburban train network, the main commuter line from southern Paris was closed.

Seven trade unions called the 34-hour strike from Wednesday night in protest against reorganization plans, shift hours and bonus conditions. But not all of the RATP's 38,000 staff members heeded the call to strike. It was to end at 7 A.M. Friday.

Workers in Spanish hotels, bars and restaurants began a two-day strike Thursday, at the start of the Easter holiday weekend. Representatives of the Hospitality Federation, which called the stoppage, said some 80 percent of the 650,000 employees involved were supporting the strike, according to the privately owned Cadena 8 radio.

A new Finland-Russia border crossing point is expected to open for international traffic on May 1, a Finnish Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. The Varina crossing, 450 kilometers (280 miles) northeast of Helsinki, will be the fifth to open.

Ireland's Coastguard telecommunications links were partially restored Thursday after a week's breakdown when technicians repaired a local fault. The state utility said the system would return to normal on Monday.

Unless representing co-pilots, flight engineers and cabin attendants at Japan Airlines struck for a second day Thursday. Geoffrey Todor, a airline spokesman, said 5 of 47 international passenger flights and 12 of 144 domestic flights were canceled, affecting about 2,700 passengers. Five flights were canceled Wednesday.

British Airways said Thursday that it wanted new rudders for its supersonic Concorde airframes after three incidents in which rudder sections fell off in flight. "Our view is that the long-term solution has to be a new set of rudders for the Concorde fleet," a British Airways spokesman said. "We have asked British Aerospace to come up with plans, recommendations by the end of this month."

## The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday

Area	Today	Tomorrow	Today	Tomorrow
North America	Mostly clear to sunny. High 60-70. Low 40-50.	Partly cloudy. High 60-70. Low 40-50.	Mostly clear to sunny. High 60-70. Low 40-50.	Partly cloudy. High 60-70. Low 40-50.
Europe	Partly cloudy. High 50-60. Low 30-40.	Partly cloudy. High 50-60. Low 30-40.	Partly cloudy. High 50-60. Low 30-40.	Partly cloudy. High 50-60. Low 30-40.
Asia	Partly cloudy. High 70-80. Low 50-60.	Partly cloudy. High 70-80. Low 50-60.	Partly cloudy. High 70-80. Low 50-60.	Partly cloudy. High 70-80. Low 50-60.
Africa	Partly cloudy. High 60-70. Low 40-50.	Partly cloudy. High 60-70. Low 40-50.	Partly cloudy. High 60-70. Low 40-50.	Partly cloudy. High 60-70. Low 40-50.
Australia	Partly cloudy. High 70-80. Low 50-60.	Partly cloudy. High 70-80. Low 50-60.	Partly cloudy. High 70-80. Low 50-60.	Partly cloudy. High 70-80. Low 50-60.

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# KABUL: Najibullah Is Forced Out as Afghan Leader

(Continued from page 1)

airport on the outskirts of the city. Among the many things that the main nuclear is the viability of the governing council that has evidently assumed power in Kabul. Although Mr. Wakil said that a council of vice-presidents and party leaders were heading up a governing council, other reports from Kabul said that a junta of four generals had assumed control of the capital. The generals cited in news agency reports, although members of General Najibullah's Homeland Party, are regarded as career officers and are seen as less tainted by deep involvement with the Soviet occupation.

Even as the coalition from the north moved close to the capital, there were reports from Pakistan that the forces of the fundamentalist Hizbe Islami were attacking Kabul from the south. The northern forces, led by Ahmed Shah Ma-

sood, the commander of Jamiat-i-Islami, the most powerful of the mujahidin armies, has significant differences with the Hizbe Islami, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, and there have been violent clashes between the two groups in the past.

UN officials in Islamabad expressed concern that if both forces charged into Kabul, the city could become a battle ground for control of the country. What seems inevitable in any event is that a reign of retribution and revenge led by the mujahidin against former secret police, government and army officials will occur. Indeed, so deeply rooted is the mujahidin's hatred of the government of General Najibullah that widespread bloodshed seems unavoidable.

In Peshawar, Pakistan, Nawab Saleem, a spokesman for Mr. Hekmatyar's group, warned that "either they transfer power to the mujahidin or we will attack the city." Whether Mr. Hekmatyar's forces are capable of assaulting the capital is uncertain, although diplomats in Kabul have tended to disparage his military capabilities.

In Paris, the resignation of General Najibullah was greeted with pleasure. "France rejoices at the resignation of Najibullah," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He called on "all Afghan parties to exercise

moderation" and to cooperate with the UN envoy, Benon Sevan. Throughout the day, according to UN officials in Pakistan, Mr. Sevan met with Homeland Party leaders as well as the foreign minister in an effort to keep the peace plan alive. Mr. Sevan stayed on in Kabul to continue his discussions.

Just one week ago, it appeared that the UN plan, long in development, was about to be implemented. But then, with a suddenness that surprised both UN officials and diplomats, the military situation in the north of the country changed as the leading mujahidin commander announced alliances with government army and militia generals.

In short order, their combined forces swept south, cutting Kabul off from its northern supply routes, capturing two major towns and overrunning the government's most important military air field only 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of the capital. These assaults left the mujahidin within easy range of Kabul. Other mujahidin guerrilla forces were said to be advancing on the capital from the south.

Without a head of state, diplomats here and in Islamabad said that it was uncertain how decisions would be made in Kabul and how decisions to implement the UN plan would be made.

# Airbus Loses Engine Cover, Lands Safely

**PARIS**—An A-320 Airbus plane belonging to France's Air-Inter domestic airline returned to Paris' Orly airport Thursday when the cover fell off one of its engines after takeoff, officials said.

No one was hurt on the plane, which was bound for the eastern city of Mulhouse. Airline officials said the safety of the aircraft and its passengers was not threatened.

Incidents involving the ultrasophisticated Airbus have been under scrutiny since an Air-Inter A-320 crashed into a mountain near Strasbourg in January, killing 87 people on board. Nine survivors.

Some airline pilots unions have suggested that the plane's flight computers were too advanced and killed flight crews into a false sense of security.

The wide-bodied European-built Airbus has been an international commercial success.

# Kenya Magazine Editor And Wife Are Arrested

**NAIROBI**—The police on Thursday arrested the editor of a magazine that has been criticizing the government, his lawyer said.

The editor and his wife, a director of the publication, were seized as they returned to work.

Pius Nyamora, editor and publisher of Society, and his wife, Loyce, were given no reason for the arrest, the lawyer said. But he noted that an article in the current issue of the magazine accuses the police of using excessive force against unarmed civilians.

# Potshots Over Check-Kiting Backfire on the Republicans

By Clifford Krause  
New York Times Service

**SAN DIEGO** — Only a month ago, Republicans heralded the House bank scandal as a great opportunity to retake control of Congress. But now the war is beginning to sound more like a whimper.

The number of Republicans accused by the affair is growing. And with each new casualty, tensions grow, too.

The latest Republican casualty is a six-term representative from San Diego, Bill Lowery, writer of 300 overdrawn checks amounting to \$104,000.

Mr. Lowery withdrew from a tough primary race this week because he said he was tired of the "mud-wrestling" that politics had become.

Because of reappointment, he was forced to run against Representative Randy (Duke) Cunningham, a fighter pilot in the Vietnam War who had begun a fierce radio campaign attacking Mr. Lowery's check-writing practices.

Mr. Lowery's withdrawal follows the decision earlier this month by Representative Vin Weber of Minnesota, secretary of the House Republican Conference, to leave Capitol Hill rather than try to explain his 125 overdrawn checks to his constituents.

But a number of senior Republicans have been implicated, and Mr. Gingrich, who stormed against the Democratic management of the House bank, has become considerably quieter of late after he found that the handful of checks he thought he had overdrawn is more like 20 or 30.

Uncertainty over whether to duck or attack on the House bank issue was underscored by a recent Republican campaign poll showing that incumbents who overdraw their accounts four times or more, or signed overdrawn checks amounting to more than \$1,000, may have to find new careers after November.

"That description describes the entire San Diego delegation," Mr. Lowery said, referring to his three local colleagues, all Republicans.

would suffer — since Democrats hold almost a 100-vote edge in the House — and the Republicans could then end more than three decades of Democratic rule over the House.

But a number of senior Republicans have been implicated, and Mr. Gingrich, who stormed against the Democratic management of the House bank, has become considerably quieter of late after he found that the handful of checks he thought he had overdrawn is more like 20 or 30.

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"That description describes the entire San Diego delegation," Mr. Lowery said, referring to his three local colleagues, all Republicans.



LEND ME YOUR AURA — Representative Joseph P. Kennedy 2d of Massachusetts, left, sharing the stage with Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential aspirant, at a campaign stop in Los Angeles.

# Who's Who on Bad-Check List

Following is a list of current House members and the number of overdrawn checks for each of the defunct House bank. The list was released Thursday by the House ethics committee and distributed by The Associated Press.

After the name is the party, the number of checks, and whether the member is retiring or seeking a different office. In all cases the overdraws were honored. The period covered by the inquiry comprised 39 months ending June 30.

**ALABAMA:** Tom Bevill (D) 4; Sonny Callahan (R) 9; Robert E. Cramer (R) 11.

**ALASKA:** Don Young (R) 57.

**ARIZONA:** John J. Rostenkowski (R) 32.

**ARKANSAS:** Bill Alexander (D) 487; Beryl Anthony (D) 109; John Paul Hammons (R) 224, retiring; Ray Thornton (D) 11.

**CALIFORNIA:** Glenn Anderson (D) 3, retiring; Anthony C. Bevilacqua (D) 5; Howard L. Berman (D) 67; Barbara Boxer (D) 143; John D. Dingell (D) 10; Jerry Brown (D) 26; Tom Campbell (R) 4; Scott Stetson (R) 4; Randy Cunningham (R) 1; William E. Rosendorn (R) 27; Senate candidate: Ronald V. Dellums (D) 83; Maryann M. Dymally (D) 1; Don Edwards (D) 13; Elton Gallegly (R) 5; Duncan Hunter (R) 399; Robert J. Lagomastro (R) 3; David L. Bonior (D) 5; Robert J. Matsui (D) 8; George Miller (D) 99; Normanna V. Mineta (R) 3; Tom Pendergast (D) 4; Lou E. Poythress (D) 12; Nancy Pelosi (D) 28; Frank D. Rostenkowski (D) 64; Edward E. Roybal (D) 11, retiring; Forney Frost (D) 64; William M. Thomas (R) 119; Martha Williams (D) 5; Henry A. Waxman (D) 434.

**COLORADO:** Joel Hefley (R) 3; Dan Spenkelink (R) 6; Patricia Schroeder (D) 5; David L. Bonior (D) 5.

**CONNECTICUT:** Gary A. Franks (R) 7; Sam Gejdenson (D) 51; Nancy L. Johnson (R) 2; Barbara B. Kennedy (D) 8; Christopher Shays (R) 18.

**DELAWARE:** Thomas R. Carper (D) 4, retiring.

**FLORIDA:** Jim Bacchus (D) 3; Charles E. Bennett (D) 4; Dante B. Fascell (D) 1; Earl Hutto (D) 1; Andy Ives (R) 14; Lehman J. Russell (D) 1; Tom Luken (R) 8; Lawrence J. Smith (D) 161; Cliff Stearns (R) 9.

**GEORGIA:** Doug Barnard Jr. (D) 30, retiring; George Darden (D) 35; Newt Gingrich (R) 22; Charles Stenholm (D) 19; Ben Jones (D) 1; John Lewis (D) 13; Richard Ray (D) 1; Lindsay Thomas (D) 4, retiring.

**IDAHO:** Richard H. Stallings (D) 8, retiring.

**ILLINOIS:** Terry L. Bruce (D) 2, retiring; Cassin Collins (D) 18; Jerry Costello (D) 1; Richard J. Durbin (D) 12; Lane Evans (D) 9; Dennis Hastert (R) 49.

44; Charles A. Hayes (D) 716, retiring; Henry J. Hyde (R) 2; William O. Liebman (D) 2; John Edward Porter (R) 1; Marty Russo (D) 4, retiring; Gus Savage (D) 4, retiring; Sidney R. Yates (D) 4.

**INDIANA:** Andrew Jacobs (D) 1; Jim Jontz (D) 4; Bill Long (D) 21; Frank McCloskey (D) 65; John T. Myers (R) 61; Philip R. Sharp (D) 120.

**IOWA:** Jim Lightfoot (R) 185; David R. Nagle (D) 4; Nancy Smith (D) 2.

**KANSAS:** Dan Glickman (D) 105; Pat Roberts (R) 4; Jim Slattery (D) 30.

**KENTUCKY:** Lacy J. Hopkins (R) 83, retiring; Carroll Hubbard (D) 152; Carl C. Perata (D) 514, retiring.

**LOUISIANA:** Richard H. Baker (R) 6; Clyde C. Holloway (R) 10; Jerry Huckabay (D) 88; William J. Jefferson (D) 8; W.J. Tamm (D) 5.

**MAINE:** Olympia J. Snowe (R) 1.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Chester Atkins (D) 172; Brian J. Donohue (D) 70, retiring; Joseph D. Eady (D) 140; Edward J. Markey (D) 92; Nicholas Mavroules (D) 1; John Joseph Monahan (D) 90; Richard J. Durbin (D) 27; Scott W. Peters (D) 10.

**MARYLAND:** Beverly B. Byron (D) 4, retiring; Stacy H. Elyer (D) 3; Kwiat Murren (D) 12.

**MICHIGAN:** David Bonior (D) 76; Dave Camp (R) 6; Bob Carr (D) 1; John J. Dingell (D) 273; Dennis J. Flaherty (R) 878; John D. Dingell (D) 48; William D. Ford (D) 6; Paul B. Henry (R) 20; Dennis M. Hartel (D) 547, retiring; Dale E. Kildee (D) 100; Carl D. Perrelli (R) 17, retiring; Bob Traxler (D) 201; Fredrick S. Upton (R) 1; Howard Wolcott (D) 8, retiring.

**MISSISSIPPI:** James L. Oberstar (D) 2; Timothy J. Penny (D) 7; Jim Raustad (D) 5; Gerry Sikorski (D) 697; Bruce V. Vento (D) 3; Vin Weber (R) 125, retiring.

**MISSOURI:** Mike Espy (D) 191; Mike Parker (D) 13; Gene Taylor (D) 14.

**MISSOURI:** William L. Clay (D) 328; Bill Emerson (R) 6; Richard A. Gephardt (D) 28; John R. Kasich (D) 1; Les Szilstein (D) 9; Harold L. Volkmer (D) 1; Alana Wheat (D) 86.

**MONTANA:** Ron Marlenee (R) 20; Pat Williams (D) 66.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Walter B. Jones (D) 63, retiring; El Martin Lancaster (D) 5; Alex McMillan (R) 4; Stephen L. Neal (D) 7; David E. Price (D) 8; Tim Wainwright (D) 5.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Byron L. Dorgan (D) 98, Senate candidate.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Dick Sweatt (D) 1.

**NEW JERSEY:** Bernard J. Dwyer (D) 10, retiring; Dean A. Gallo (R) 2; Donald M. Payne (D) 6; Matthew J. Rinaldo (R) 8; Robert A. Roe (D) 6, retiring; George Romo (D) 15; Tom Santon, (R) 2; Robert G. Torricelli (D) 27.

**NEW MEXICO:** Bill Richardson (D) 6; Steven Schiff (R) 1.

**NEW YORK:** Gary L. Ackerman (D) 111; Terry L. Boehler (R) 17; Thomas J. Downey (D) 151; Elliot L. Engel (D) 21; Floyd H. Flake (D) 3; Bill Green (R) 10; George J. Hochbruecker (R) 49.

Frank Horton (R) 3; Nita M. Lowery (D) 1; Thomas J. Mattoni (D) 17; David O'Brien (R) 8; Raymond J. McGrath (R) 4; Matthew F. McHugh (D) 1; Michael J. McNulty (D) 15; Susan Molinari (R) 5; Bob Mrazek (D) 520, retiring; Roger R. Owens (D) 48; Bill Paxon (R) 96; Charles B. Rangel (D) 64; James H. Schlessler (D) 133; Ross E. Searles (D) 7; Stephen J. Solari (D) 743; Gerald R.H. Solomon (R) 20; Edolphus Towns (D) 408; James T. Walsh (R) 34; Ted Weiss (D) 3.

**NEBRASKA:** Doug Bereuter (R) 39.

**NEVADA:** Barbara F. Vucanovich (R) 2.

**OHIO:** Edward F. Feighan (D) 397, retiring; Willis D. Grainger (R) 1; Bob McEwen (R) 166; Mary Rose Oaker (D) 213; Michael G. Oxley (R) 6; Ralph Regula (R) 14; Louis Stokes (D) 551; Charles P. Weller (R) 515, retiring.

**OKLAHOMA:** Bill Brewster (D) 2; Mickey McLarty (R) 386; Glenn English (D) 1; Dave McCurdy (D) 8; Mike Synar (D) 11.

**OREGON:** Les AuCoin (D) 83, Senate candidate.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Robert A. Boscacki (D) 33; Joseph P. Hoeffel (D) 2, retiring; William F. Goodling (R) 430; Paul Kanjorski (D) 7; Peter H. Kostmayer (D) 50; Austin J. Murphy (D) 6; John P. Murtha (D) 10; Thomas J. Ridge (R) 2; Richard L. Roth (D) 4, retiring; Bud Shuster (R) 32; Curt Weldon (R) 3.

**RHODE ISLAND:** Ronald K. Macchietti (R) 21.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Elizabeth J. Patterson (D) 2; Floyd Spence (R) 12; John M. Spratt (D) 46; Robin Talton (D) 1.

**TENNESSEE:** Bob Cantrell (D) 1; Jim Cooper (D) 7; Harold E. Ford (D) 388; Bart Gordon (D) 6; Marilyn Lloyd (D) 8; Don Sundquist (R) 2; John S. Tanner (D) 3.

**TEXAS:** Michael A. Andrews (D) 121; Bill Archer (R) 1; Richard K. Arney (R) 19; John Bryant (D) 55; Albert Bustamante (D) 50; Ronald Coleman (D) 675; E. Clifton De la Garza (D) 284; Tom DeLay (R) 11; Jack Fields (R) 22; Pete Geren (D) 3; Ralph M. Hall (D) 18; Greg Langhlin (D) 9; Solomon P. Ortiz (D) 18; Bill Sarpalinas (D) 6; Lamar S. Smith (R) 1; Charles W. Stenholm (D) 86; Craig A. Washington (D) 3; Charles Wilson (D) 81.

**UTAH:** Wayne Owens (D) 87, Senate candidate.

**VIRGINIA:** Rick Boucher (D) 1; James P. Moran (D) 3; Jim Olin (D) 1, retiring; Owen R. Pickett (D) 1.

**VERMONT:** Bernard Sanders (Independent).

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Alan B. Mollohan (D) 12.

**WASHINGTON:** Rod Chandler (R) 1, Senate candidate; Robert Dicks (D) 3; Thomas S. Foley (D) 2; John Miller (R) 58, retiring; Jolene Unsworth (D) 1.

**WISCONSIN:** Les Aspin (D) 6; Steve Gunderson (R) 22; Gerald D. Kleczka (D) 1; Scott McClintock (R) 1.

David R. Obey (D) 64; Thomas E. Petri (R) 77; F. James Sensenbrenner (R) 14.

# Iran-Contra Prosecutor Focuses On Roles of Weinberger and Shultz

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Former Secretary of State George P. Shultz and former Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger have come under investigation by special prosecutors in the waning days of their inquiry into the Iran-contra affair.

According to sources familiar with the investigation, the two Reagan-era cabinet members have been questioned at length in recent months about their earlier testimony on the scandal in light of handwritten notes and other records suggesting more extensive knowledge.

Mr. Shultz said he was informed early this year that he had become "a subject" of the inquiry being led by the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh. According to the U.S. Attorney's Manual, this means he "is a person whose conduct is within the scope of a grand jury investigation."

Mr. Weinberger did not return phone calls, and his status was unclear, but sources said he may be under slightly sharper scrutiny.

Both men were strenuously opposed to the administration's arms-for-hostages deals with Iran

and, the sources said, nothing has come to light to shake that proposition.

Mr. Shultz said, "I don't know what course the independent counsel is taking." But he said he believed his status had been changed from that of a witness because of questions that had arisen "about the method of preparation of some of my testimony."

Mr. Walsh declined to comment, but he emphasized last fall that he was still pursuing the extent of official efforts to cover up the scandal. It came to light on Nov. 25, 1986, when Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d announced that profits from White House-directed arms sales to Iran had been diverted to help the contra rebels in Nicaragua.

The questions for Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger apparently deal with the secret shipments of aid of U.S.-made weapons to Iran in the late summer and fall of 1985. These shipments were especially sensitive for the Reagan White House because the president had not formally authorized them.

When the scandal became public, the White House initially denied any knowledge of the 1985 shipments.

# Funding Loophole Enables Candidates To Raise a Bundle

By Ann Devroy and Mark Stencel  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Michigan fund-raiser looked like any of the other fancy galas President George Bush has been throwing to raise campaign money, but when his aides picked up their programs at the \$1.1 million dinner, they spotted some political dynamite.

Five corporations were listed as major donors, despite a law banning corporate contributions.

Scrambling to explain the listing of the five corporate "hosts," Bush campaign aides called it "an embarrassing, stupid mistake."

"We take the law and the spirit of the law very, very seriously," said Torie Clarke, a campaign spokeswoman. "There was no violation. There was a mistake but all those involved had been reprimanded and all our finance people will be reminded of the law."

Officials of the corporations involved in the dinner Tuesday also said it was a mistake. The funds were lawful personal contributions from employees, not from the companies themselves.

But behind the mix-up is a more complex election-year reality for both parties. Corporate executives continue to raise money and donate large amounts, sometimes through "bundling," a practice much derided by critics of the campaign finance system.

An employee of one of the five corporations listed as sponsors of the Bush fund-raising event explained how it works. According to Peggy Pentacost, an administrative assistant at the suburban Detroit partnership of the accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche, she was in charge of collecting money for the dinner from partners and their spouses. She sent the checks to the Bush-Quayle organization.

She estimated that a third to half of the firm's 59 partners "participated" by buying \$1,000 tickets, the maximum individual contribution allowed by federal law. Thus, at least \$20,000 was raised.

Each of the checks was drawn on an individual's account, she said. The firm has a corporate political action committee for political donations, but "we didn't use that for this," she said.

The law limits political action committee contributions to \$5,000, significantly less than Deloitte & Touche executives ended up giving. Mr. Bush has said he opposes political action committee contributions and ordered his campaign to

refuse them, campaign officials said.

But Mr. Bush is also on record against "bundling."

In his first speech on campaign reform as president, Mr. Bush deplored the influence of money in politics and said, "I propose to end the practice that's known as bundling, where business and unions encourage or coerce contributions from employees or members and then give these contributions as one single donation."

The problem with bundling, according to Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause, a Washington-based advocacy group, is that such a contribution often has the same impact as if it came from the company itself.

"If corporate executives can gather a large sum and turn it over on behalf of the institution," he said, "you wind up with the same capacity for corruption and influence-selling as if the corporation made the contribution in the first place."

Mr. Wertheimer said bundling is one of the major loopholes for getting around contribution ceilings and the ban on corporate donations.

Ms. Pentacost was asked why her firm was listed as a host of the fund-raiser — a distinction reserved for donations of at least \$10,000. She responded that it was because she told the campaign that the ticket-selling was "a corporate effort," with no one individual responsible.

The dinner, in Dearborn, included 1,100 donors who paid \$1,000 each.

# Black Police Chief For Los Angeles

The Associated Press

**LOS ANGELES** — Police Commissioner Willie L. Williams of Philadelphia has been selected as the first black police chief in Los Angeles, taking over a department jolted by allegations of racism and brutality.

Mr. Williams, 48, will be the first chief in more than 40 years from outside the department, whose reputation was damaged by the videotaped beating of a black motorist, Rodney King. The selection was hailed by civil rights activists.

Mr. Williams will replace Chief Daryl F. Gates, who in the aftermath of the King beating agreed under pressure to resign.

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# LIBYA: Diplomats Are Expelled

(Continued from page 1)

Czechoslovakia and Japan, and told them that some of their number would be expelled in retaliation for expulsion of Libyan envoys, Libyan broadcasts reported. Italy announced that six of its diplomats had been ordered home.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with Tripoli. But as host of the United Nations, it was expelling three of the 12 diplomats at Libya's UN mission.

Even Switzerland said it was joining in the sanctions despite its tradition of neutrality. Only Iraq — under an even tougher UN embargo itself — rejected the sanctions.

Mr. Gadhafi has made no public comment since the sanctions were imposed, but his government kept up the angry rhetoric. Abdul Salam Jelloud, his No. 2 official, asserted that the sanctions were part of a Western conspiracy against the Muslim world.

Despite the grounding of flights, land and sea links remained, including ferry service to the nearby island of Malta. Traffic through Salloum, the Egypt-Libya border crossing point, was reported normal.

At least 400 foreigners working in Libya arrived in Valletta, Malta, aboard the Toletola, the first Libyan ship to dock in Malta since UN sanctions cut flights.

Covered by the sanctions are air travel and the sales of arms and aircraft components. Sea travel is not covered by the sanctions.

Malta, a Mediterranean island nation with close ties to Libya, offers one of the more convenient ways to get around the embargo, as there is regular ferry service. Valletta and Tripoli are roughly 320 kilometers (200 miles) apart.

The largest national group among the foreigners aboard the Toletola was Maltese. There were also dozens of Filipinos and Italians and some British, Canadians and Dutch. The ship also carried Libyans. Many Libyans regularly come to Malta for vacations.

# CRIB: A New Turn

(Continued from page 1)

about one-quarter of the cases, Dr. Brooks said.

There is no shortage of theories about the cause of the ailment. Most relate to deficiencies in the newborn resulting in failure to adapt to life outside the womb, such as subtle neurologic, cardiac or respiratory problems.

Nor is there any clear explanation of why the stomach-down sleeping position may contribute to the risk of crib death, although some researchers have conjectured that it may predispose a small number of infants to suffocate through blockage of the narrow airway from the mouth to the lungs.

There "appears to be little hazard" for a healthy infant from sleeping on the side or the back, according to the report. The group warned, however, that "there are still good reasons for placing certain infants prone." Such cases include premature infants with breathing problems, infants who frequently vomit or spit, and infants with anomalies that predispose them to breathing obstructions.

In support of its recommendation, the pediatric group, which is based in Elk Grove Village, Illinois, cited the results of 11 scientific studies, mostly from Australia, Britain and New Zealand.

It also cited additional "very preliminary reports" from Britain and New Zealand noting "decreases in the incidence of SIDS by more than 50 percent, coincident with a change in sleeping positions from moosey prone to predominantly supine or lateral."

Nevertheless, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which coordinates U.S. research into the syndrome, has not issued a recommendation. "It is unknown whether a nationwide change in infant sleeping position will change the incidence of SIDS," the institute said in a statement, adding that it would sponsor new research on the topic.

Feas has been raised about the safety of foreigners in Libya, especially those whose governments back the sanctions. About 1 million foreigners, including 500 to 1,000 Americans, live in the nation of 4.2 million people. Many said they were not afraid and did not plan to flee.

Russia, however, began pulling from Libya 3,000 of its citizens — military advisers, technicians and their family members. Citing a Russian Foreign Ministry statement, Radio Russia said Moscow was concerned about the "threat of terrorist attacks against foreigners of states which have supported the United Nations sanctions against Libya."

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



# HARASS: A First in Japan

(Continued from page 1)

The media coined the term "seku hara" and some women for men took the term for a name. Men wrote letters saying that their innocent remarks were being misinterpreted.

The reaction to the ruling appeared to be generally positive. In a news broadcast on Thursday night, one interviewed in the streets, who supported it, but a young man said: "I agree with you, but I might try sexual harassment some day when I'm older."

There have been harassment cases in the past, but with our verdicts. In one case last year, a woman was awarded damages for saying that a man assaulted her. Another woman was awarded damages when she said a colleague threatened her when she refused to go to a hotel with him.

But these earlier cases were not the plaintiffs because they did not have up in court. The court in this case was more vigorous and the actions by the harasser were entirely of restraint, were not direct threats.

The ruling was epoch-making said Masako Fukushima, a lawyer who has been active in sexual harassment and other cases. "It is a landmark for women, and it was the first time that the court found that many girls, as well as the men, made the comments."

Many women's groups hope that the case would be decided by a prosecutor though at that time when he decided to indict a male member of a prefectural assembly for giving a woman a breast at a reception saying, "This is a proper way to treat a woman."

The prosecutor said he thought the regulator was just a drunkard, he was drunk at the time and had suffered self-punishment by virtue of his that he had been forced to resign in the local Liberal Democratic Party.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

**A Hand to Steady Poland**

Poland has arrived at a peculiarly difficult stage of the great transition from community state to democracy and an open economy. Prime Minister Jan Olszewski was in Washington this week to remind Americans of his dilemma. Poland is making good progress in reorganizing the economy. But this means wiping out a lot of jobs and letting the standard of living fall temporarily. While the policy is working in technical terms, it is losing public support. To persevere requires Mr. Olszewski's government to ignore the polls, difficult for any democratic government and especially for a new one. But to let the policy would require much more money for subsidies and benefits — money that Poland does not have and that the West will not lend. Western aid is contingent on sticking with the original plan, the shock treatment.

**Be Fair With the House**

The overblown House bank scandal has already driven valuable public servants from Congress, with scores more likely to leave. In one poll, two-thirds of the respondents say they are inclined to vote against any member who bounced as few as 10 checks, and if there were many such checks, to favor prosecution.

Such overblown reactions can only reflect vast ignorance of what this "scandal" really amounts to. If there was ever a time for the public to work hard to be fair, this is the week. The House ethics committee is publishing the list of more than 300 members who wrote at least one overdraft check on their House bank accounts.

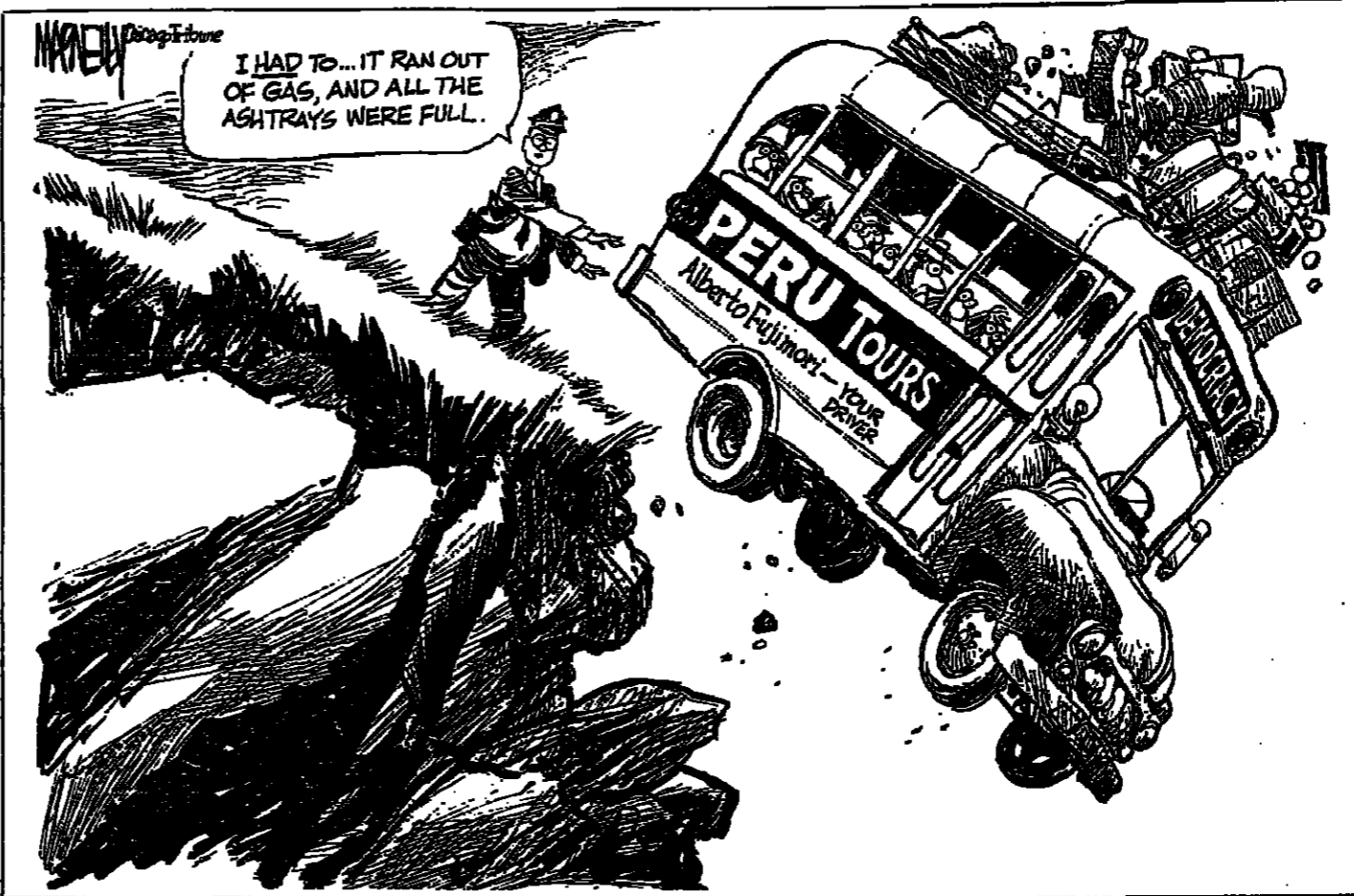
**GM's Life-Buoy Plan**

Finally, after a series of genuine disasters, the General Motors board has begun to take action openly and clearly. The company's share of the American market has long been in decline; last year GM lost \$4.5 billion. Now the board has replaced GM's president and its chief financial officer and is pressing its chairman, Robert Stempel, for a faster and more vigorous response to these reverses.

**Other Comment**

**Tougher Action Is Needed**  
Unfortunately, partial embargoes can do little to stop this. Concentrating the world's energies on the apprehension of a few terrorist agents in Libya may even deflect attention from the real danger.

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**In the New World, Aim for a Balance of Restraint**

**WASHINGTON**—The end of the 20th century promises a climate of peace, a welcome prospect that many find difficult to believe. For almost 60 years—from 1930, when Japan threatened Manchuria, during the era when Hitler sought world conquest, to 1990, when the Soviet Union gave up Eastern Europe—the overriding fact of life for most of the world was war or the threat of war, posed by three states with enormous military strength and an appetite for expansion. But we now have the chance—indeed, the necessity—to draw up a blueprint for a new world system based on new security concepts.

**Maastricht: Europe at The Brink**

**By Flora Lewis**  
**PARIS**—The glow of the Treaty of Maastricht has produced a hangover. Now it has to be ratified in each of the European Community's 12 members. That will not be easy. The worst problem is that in several countries, short-term political tactics are tangling with long-term European strategies to blur the question, which has to be answered with a straightforward yes or no. Attempts to amend or renegotiate the treaty cannot be accepted. There would be such a variety of reservations that the basic compromise would unravel.

**Idea for Jerusalem: Two Flags, One Undivided City**

**AMMAN**—The future status of Jerusalem has long been regarded as the most intractable of issues in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Arabs hold that they have a right to reclaim their lands seized in the 1967 war. East Jerusalem as well as the surrounding West Bank. The government of Israel asserts its right to Greater Jerusalem undivided, including those new areas built outside the city's walls after the 1967 war.

**As Old Ideologies Fall, Where Are the New Ideas?**

**PARIS**—In a letter to a press agency in Bonn, Germany's Red Army Faction has announced suspension of terrorist attacks. The most recent of these was a year ago, when the German terrorists murdered the head of the agency in charge of dismantling the moribund East German economy and selling its parts off to private buyers.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1892: Jews to the Red Sea**  
**CAIRO**—The German Dr. Friedmann, director of the emigration of Russian Jews to the Red Sea district, has just left for Chern Moayek, situated at the extremity of the peninsula of Sinai, to join the rest of the expedition. He is the object of penal proceedings from Berlin under the charge of bad treatment of the emigrants. He protests indignantly against these accusations.

**1917: A Call for Sacrifice**  
**WASHINGTON**—President Wilson has addressed a stirring appeal to the nation, asking for prompt, patriotic co-operation from every branch of industry, commerce and agriculture in order that both America and the Allies be plentifully supplied, particularly with food. "The unity of our beloved country, for democracy and the rights of humanity, into the serious and terrible war, creates so many problems for national life that I hope you will allow me to say a few words of serious advice. We must devote ourselves without any consideration of material profits and with an energy which rises to the level of the enterprise itself."

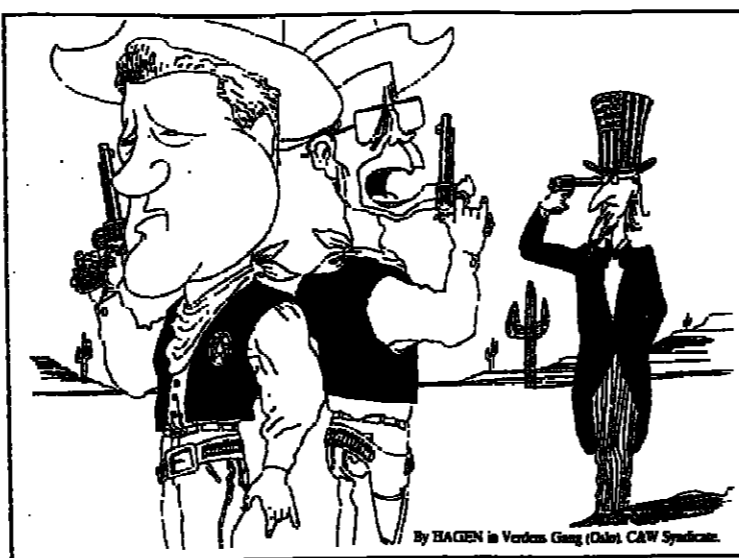
**1942: Landing on Pansay**  
**WASHINGTON**—[From our New York edition:] Japanese troops extended their operations in the Philippines today [April 16], landing in force on the central island of Panay under cover of naval guns and aircraft, while the American fleet off Manila Bay continued to beat off enemy bombers and pound supply lines and gun emplacements, causing heavy damage and casualties to Japanese forces within range of their heavy artillery, the War Department revealed. The Japanese troops landed while Japanese naval units attacked the defenders and aircraft attacked them. One of the landings was made at the important southern port of Iloilo, fifth largest city in the Philippines.

OPINION

In a Nationwide Snarlfest, The Loser Is Democracy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Outrage is in the air. The national color for spring is red. The national color for spring is red. The national color for spring is red. The national color for spring is red. The national color for spring is red.



By HAGEN in Words (Cartoonist: GAW Spindler)

ed at the demonstrated shortcomings of George Bush; Democrats vent their wrath at being forced to accept a "flawed candidacy" of Bill Clinton. The election will be decided by how many more Democrats cannot stand Mr. Clinton than Republicans cannot abide Mr. Bush.

She Wanted to Die on Her Terms

By Karin Stevens Connolly

SUN CITY, Arizona — My mother wanted me to write this. Before I left Iowa for Arizona, I asked a local physician to make it possible for me to assist my mother in committing suicide, since she had been diagnosed as having an aggressive cancer. His advice: "Let nature take its course."

But how do we interpret nature's course? Tuberculosis is natural; smallpox is natural; childhood diabetes and leukemia are both natural. My local health-food store has signs exhorting customers to "Obey the laws of nature."

MEANWHILE

Rights" provided by the local hospice, is this: "I have the right to be treated as a living human being until I die." The American Constitution mentions "life and liberty" side by side. Our freedom should include the choice, when choice is possible, of what grows inside our bodies.

My mother does not want to die; she wants to kill the cancer she has imagined as a "big yellow cat" clawing at her from the inside. She told me the childhood story of the Spartan boy who captured a fox and kept it in his coat although the animal was tearing his body apart. And she reminded me of a story more appropriate to cancer pain, of the proud man forced by the emperor to bless him for weighing the man down with a last mortal stone.

Nor do we know what would have happened if she had pressed her query as to whether my father would be willing to shoot her. For us there were only two choices: to let the "natural" processes run their course, along with a certain amount of palliation—or to rely on the large bottle of morphine (which she sent back after the first dreamy spoonful). To her, the choices look like this: to die as a drug addict, or to die in increasingly intense pain, blessing the yellow cat for its final ravaging of her body.

My father would like to see the Bill of Rights for the terminally ill be amended to say, "I have the right to be offered the choice of a medically induced death." An internist I consulted in Iowa asked, "If you helped her to die, how would you feel afterward?" I would feel fine, compared to how I feel now. But, of course, I would be legally indictable for murder.

There are claims that euthanasia techniques, if legalized, would be "abused" by the unscrupulous. In a society that spends vast amounts of public wealth on nuclear weapons, and which burns holes into the ozone layer for the sake of the refrigeration and air-conditioning industries, I feel skeptical of humanitarian arguments for withholding the

lethal dose of something in a physician-assisted suicide—we won't know because she will not have the choice. Nor do we know what would have happened if she had pressed her query as to whether my father would be willing to shoot her. For us there were only two choices: to let the "natural" processes run their course, along with a certain amount of palliation—or to rely on the large bottle of morphine (which she sent back after the first dreamy spoonful). To her, the choices look like this: to die as a drug addict, or to die in increasingly intense pain, blessing the yellow cat for its final ravaging of her body.

My father is up. He says, "It was a good night," which we both know is a lie. Postscript: When I read this to my mother for her approval, she said: "A condemned criminal has a choice of a lethal injection. I don't even have the rights of a criminal."

On Feb. 29, she died. Ms. Connolly is a writing instructor at Grinnell College in Grinnell, Iowa. She contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Shallow Is as Shallow Does

Regarding the report "In This Sterile Dismal, Life Is a Theme" (April 9): Although I am repulsed by the pollution of the French countryside by Euro tourists, I found Stephen Bayley's article pompous and misinformed. He states that American history is "shallow." Being of Cherokee Indian descent, I would advise Mr. Bayley to learn something about the depth of American culture, where "heraldry" other than "fast-food" symbols indeed exists.

have the imagination to turn a child's dream into something real.

I wonder if Mr. Bayley will drag his own screaming child through the Louvre, force-feeding him on lost or stolen art works, or if he will end up taking the child to Euro Disney, in hopes of learning something valuable: a creative spirit.

Mr. Bayley does not purport to be an American Trojan horse. People will either like it or they won't. Mr. Bayley should keep in mind that not one kid in the world thinks that Mickey is a real mouse.

Decades ago, Walt Disney created a fantasyland for children. I remember, as a small child, going to Disneyland for the first time. I was more than entertained; I was amazed that an adult could

seems to have lost its meaning in the post-industrial countries. It has boiled down to an empty ritual, labeled "free elections," held every other year or so, in which a handful of politicians go out fishing for votes while half the electorate just goes out fishing.

G. FERRAND, Lyon, France.

The Ottoman Jews

Regarding the report "Spain Reconciles With Jews" (April 1) by Alan Riding: It should be noted that an estimated 250,000 Jews found sanctuary in Turkish lands after being run out of Spain in 1492. The Ottoman Jewish community became not only the largest but the most prosperous Jewish community in the world. The Jewish community in Turkey today is the largest in any former Ottoman land except for Israel itself.

GUNAY EVINCIL, Ankara.

Make a Deal With China

During my first visit to China, 13 years ago, I found the system to be quite hard on people. But I reserved judgment. On my 15th visit, in 1985, I noted a clear relaxation of the rules governing

peoples' lives. Considering Deng Xiaoping's avowed wish to open the country to capitalism, I was filled with hope. And in May 1989, amid huge crowds demonstrating in and around Tiananmen Square, I felt infected by their tremendous enthusiasm.

But in 1990, the hard-core Marxists once again had things well in hand. And last year my friends in Beijing and Shanghai almost refused to meet me, for fear of possible sanctions.

Just back from my 29th visit to Beijing, I find the horizon dark—not for China itself, but for the people's rights. True, the tourist now discovers striking signs of modernization. Luxury hotels are popping up at the rate of one a month in the big cities; modern airports allow easy access to cities once considered only by train. But the police presence, invisible to the uniformed since many of its representatives appear to be ordinary people, grows heavier by the day.

It is true that the very concept of "democracy," in the Western sense, has no meaning in a country that only a few decades ago was still in the Middle Ages. And rural dwellers, a majority of the population, feel that the economic opening of the past decade has brought them an ease of living they have never known. The great nations of the world must

take these factors into account. But they must also remain firm on the conditions of aid and the granting of privileged trade status to China.

The former Soviet Union should serve as an example: Mikhail Gorbachev was not motivated by any democratic ideal when he launched perestroika. He had simply realized that, without reforms, the union and the Communist Party were headed to economic ruin.

China remains a totalitarian country par excellence, which hypocritically, and perturbably and in Machiavellian fashion has promoted economic development and foreign trade in order to better impose Communist rule on its people.

Since 1980, the people's living standard has undeniably improved, but since 1990 I have felt totalitarianism tighten its grip and, what's worse, there are signs of a return to Maoism.

The liberal West must link its largesse to the liberation of thousands of political prisoners, victims of the most inhuman and inexorable repression of recent years. The time has come. Let us not wait for the death of China's aged leaders to act for the people's rights. China, for all its new wealth, cannot live without the rest of the world.

BERNIE AUBERT, St. Cyr, France.

GENERAL NEWS

TV Marti: 2 Years, \$47 Million, 0 Viewers

By Lee Hockstader

MIAMI — In 1990 the Bush administration launched a propaganda project meant to crack President Fidel Castro's near monopoly on news and information inside Cuba. It was TV Marti: a television station run by the U.S. government, staffed in Washington by dozens of reporters, editors, anchors, producers and technicians and beamed to Havana via a party balloon named Fat Albert.

Two years, \$47 million and 1,300 hours of broadcasting later, there's just one glitch with TV Marti: Virtually no one in Cuba has seen it.

From the moment an announcer first uttered the words, "Buenos dias, Cuba!" the Cuban government has successfully jammed TV Marti's broadcasts.

Even when it took the Cubans 20 or 30 seconds to block out the signal, it hardly mattered. Whether showing news, sports or a Spanish-language version of "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous," nearly all of TV Marti's broadcasts have been between 3:30 A.M. and 6 A.M.

On April 1, officials of the U.S. Information Agency decided to try something new. They launched an additional half-hour of daily broadcasting—a documentary on the fall of communism in Eastern Europe—at lunch time.

The Cubans jammed that, too. "Obviously it's not a satisfactory

situation," said Antonio Navarro, a Cuban exile who is director of the Office of Cuban Broadcasting for the information agency.

Alberto Rosal, a former anchorman who is now chief of TV Marti in Miami, says, "We always have the faith that someone—someone—is able to see us. Even if it's just one person, that's compensation enough."

Ramon Cerrada, a Cuban-American publisher in Miami who is critical of TV Marti, said, "Nobody sees TV Marti except the state security police."

The origins of TV Marti trace to the administration of President Ronald Reagan in the 1980s. Cuban exile leaders in Miami knew they had an ally whose enthusiasm for tweaking Mr. Castro was equal to their own. Led by an energetic millionaire named Jorge Mas Canals, the Miami exiles organized a powerful, well-financed lobby.

The foundation pushed a bill through Congress to create Radio Marti, a U.S. government-produced station modeled on Cold War radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc.

Radio Marti, named for José Martí, Cuba's 19th-century independence hero, was launched in 1985. Millions of Cubans tuned in. Even critics acknowledged that it was offering something new to Communist Cuba: credible news and information about the island, the United States and the world.

Encouraged by their success in radio, Mr. Mas turned to television. There were technical challenges: The signal would be beamed from Washington via satellite to a receiving station on Cudjoe Key, Florida, and up again about 10,000 feet to Fat Albert, a tethered, helium-filled aerostat the size of a whale.

Fat Albert would then aim the broadcast at Greater Havana, home to 2 million people, about a fifth of the island's population.

Congress passed the enabling legislation, President George Bush signed it and at 1:45 A.M. on March 27, 1990, TV Marti went on the air—sort of.

To avoid breaking international broadcasting laws on airwave interference, U.S. officials decided to transmit programs only in the middle of the night, when Cuban television is off the air.

But when Cubans set their alarm clocks and tried to tune in, they reported hearing at most a few opening words before the picture and sound were jammed.

Since the opening broadcast, TV Marti has been beamed continuously, except during bad weather and a spell in early 1991 when Fat Albert slipped its tether and sailed north. The cost to date has been \$26.5 million, with \$10.7 million more scheduled to be spent this year. The cost of each broadcast hour is about \$28,000.

The decision to begin a half-hour

of broadcasting in the afternoon came after Cuba had cut back drastically on its own programming to save electricity. U.S. officials figured they could beam in a signal without breaking international law.

The Cubans have complained bitterly, kept up the jamming and beamed some radio transmissions of their own back at the United States. That has interfered with the signals of some stations in Florida.

In 1990, the information agency commissioned a survey that showed 28 percent of households in Greater Havana could tune in TV Marti, at least occasionally, if they tried. TV Marti's own studies, conducted with Cubans who are allowed to visit Miami, indicate the number is closer to 10 percent.

But virtually no one consulted in Cuba believes even the lower figure. In interviews with scores of Havana residents during a half-dozen trips to Cuba, none reported ever having seen TV Marti, although many say they have tried. Foreign correspondents in Havana say they have never seen TV Marti and know no one who has.

Mr. Navarro insisted that TV Marti is worth the price. "People know that it's up there, that we care," he said. "Plus, there must be something very good about it or Castro would not expend scarce resources like fuel and electricity to jam it."

'Shy' Peru Leader Tests the Sacred Cows

By James Brooke

LIMA — Alberto Fujimori has lived up to his nickname, the Emperor. Four months ago, the Peruvian president told a business conference, "Even though it might be convenient if there were an emperor, that emperor won't be me, because I'm very respectful of the constitution."

But with the nation's courts and congress policed by presidential decree last week, Peruvians now have a clearer picture of the obscure university dean who burst onto the national scene in elections two years ago.

"Fujimori is a shaman," said Hernando de Soto, an economist who resigned in January as the president's drug policy adviser. "And like all shaman people, by the time they manifest themselves, they have punched you in the nose."

Former President Alan Garcia Pérez may feel that way. Mr. Fujimori's government announced Wednesday that it had issued arrest warrants for Mr. Garcia and other leaders of his American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, asserting that they were responsible for weapons it said were found in the party's headquarters in a raid on April 5.

Mr. Fujimori, 53, the son of Japanese im-

migrants, has made a career out of being underestimated. In the 1990 presidential election, Mr. Fujimori, a virtually unknown agronomist, ran a shoestring, word-of-mouth campaign, using a tractor called the Fujimobile. He handily beat Mario Vargas Llosa, the internationally acclaimed novelist, who ran a multimillion-dollar campaign.

In office, President Fujimori has goaded sacred cows. Roman Catholic Church leaders spatulated when the new president advocated a national family planning program because he was "tired of seeing children eating out of garbage cans."

U.S. officials were furious when Mr. Fujimori, at a regional conference on drugs in Texas in February, accused the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration of "corruption" and then warned that stationing American military advisers in Peru could provoke another Vietnam War.

U.S. officials have long asserted that Peruvian corruption prevents a crackdown on the nation's coca leaf crop, the world's largest. In an obvious effort to soothe American feelings, Mr. Fujimori gave the Peruvian Air

Force authority last week to control airports and to shoot down unauthorized planes in the major drug-growing region.

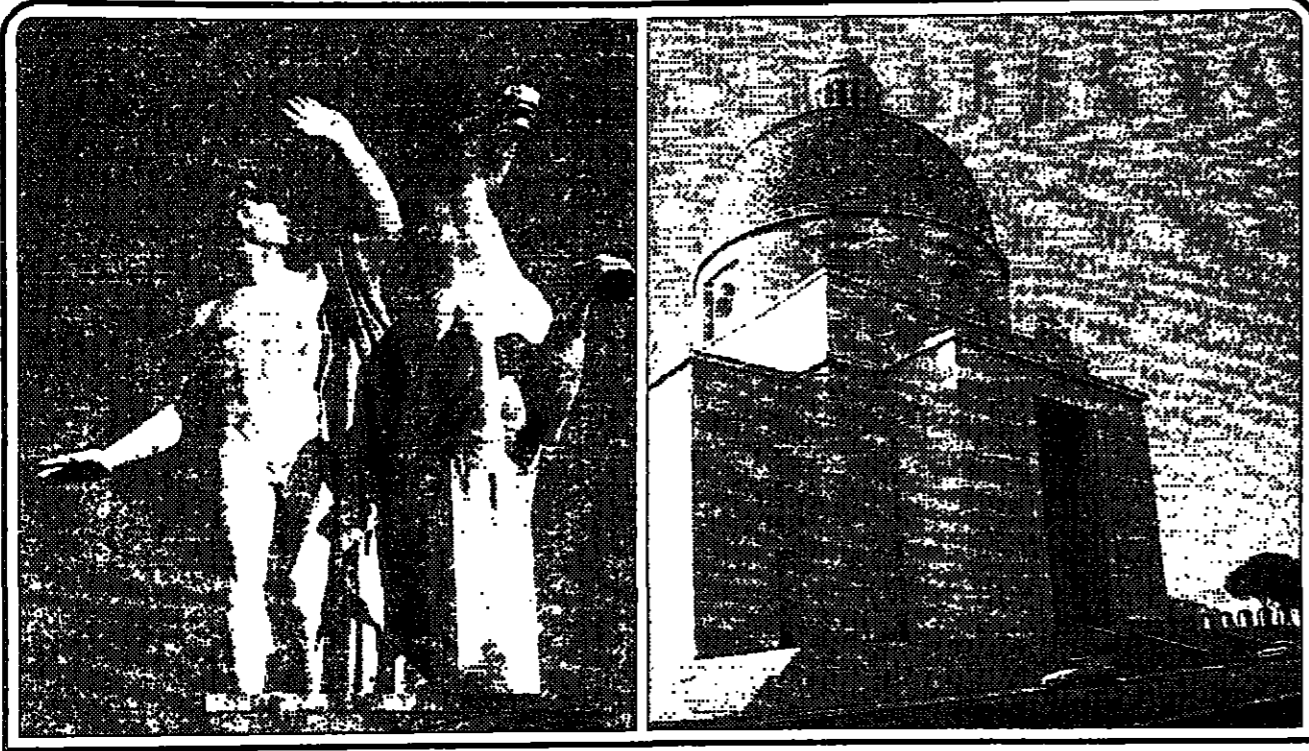
Last month it was the turn of officials in Japan to fume. On a weeklong visit, Mr. Fujimori met the emperor, addressed parliament in Japanese, visited his parents' hometown and negotiated a \$126 million aid package. On leaving, he told reporters the aid money was "insufficient."

But Mr. Fujimori's disregard for the niceties of diplomatic convention and, more recently, for democratic institutions has kept his public approval ratings high, generally above 50 percent.

With last week's attack on congress and the courts, Mr. Fujimori rose to the highest ratings of his 20-month-old presidency—70 to 85 percent.

Aware that public opinion can be fickle, Mr. Fujimori has labored from the start of his government to build a solid power base among the army. Manipulating promotions, Vladimiro Montesinos, a cashiered army captain who is the president's security adviser, has built a corps of commanders who owe their positions to Mr. Fujimori.

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With its bas-relief decorations and mosaics, the overall impact of EUR is one of somewhat dreamlike monumentality.

## The Houses Mussolini Built

By Kate Singleton

ROME — Italy has produced plenty of good, well-illustrated books on the history of modern architecture. Yet none of them yields more than an awkward passing comment on what is generally recognized as being one of the most significant examples of 20th-century urban planning: the EUR district in southwest Rome.

The reason for this widespread omission is simply explained: the original plans were drawn up in the mid-1930s, when the fascist regime proposed Rome as the host city for the 1942 Universal Exhibition. And 1942 also coincided with the 20th anniversary of the fascist revolution.

Mussolini took a personal interest in the project, insisting on the collaboration of the country's foremost architects and urban planners to ensure that what was built would outline the ephemeral exhibition.

Italy entered the war in 1940 and the exhibition never took place. The building program did, however, albeit with numerous interruptions and modifications.

The expansion of Rome toward Ostia and the sea decentralized government departments, and reconciled public and private buildings, offices, apartments and gardens in a homogeneous design of considerable architectural impact.

No small achievement. Yet it is only now, 50 years on, that the *dannatio memoriae* of a

regime held by most Italians to be thoroughly inglorious has given way to a more objective appraisal of what was actually produced in art and architecture during that unfortunate period.

In recent years such painters as Mario Sironi, Achille Funi and Fortunato Depero have finally been judged for the art they produced rather than for the age in which they produced it. Happily, it is now the turn of such architects as Giuseppe Pagano, Luigi Piccinato, Ettore Rossi, and, above all, Marcello Piacentini, who largely supervised and coordinated the construction of EUR in its early stages.

Quintessentially Italian in its use of travertine stone, brick and marble, in its mosaic and bas-relief decorations, the overall impact of EUR is one of somewhat dreamlike monumentality (de Chirico's architectural backdrops spring to mind), softened by the surrounding wealth of parks and gardens.

EUR has little of the dauntingly bombastic excesses of, say, German architecture of the period. What prevails is a sense of line, of visual elegance, that derives from the Italian classical heritage and characterizes the language of the new generation of rationalist architects.

Among the most outstanding buildings belonging to the original nucleus of EUR are the *Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana* designed by Guerrini, La Padula and Romano, the *Palazzo dei Ricevimenti e dei Congressi* by Adalberto Libera, and the impressive Post Office

by the Milanese group Banfi, Belgioioso, Peressutti and Rogers. Stylistically they are highly individual works, yet within the context of the district they become part of an imposingly coherent whole.

In the postwar years, and especially in preparation for the 1960 Rome Olympics, the building program got under way again.

THE ENI building that houses the national energy company is an Italian interpretation of the International Style that is original and in keeping with the "urban ideal" that informed the first stage of the district. The Sports Stadium designed by Pierluigi Nervi and Marcello Piacentini is another outstanding achievement of this later development.

Now that Italians have begun to look at EUR more objectively, they have also come to appreciate that the district is independent and well run, is financially more than solvent, and has exhibition and entertainment spaces that could be enjoyed by a far wider public.

The district's governing council has programmed a series of major shows, including a recent one on Inca civilization and a forthcoming exhibition on Barcelona. However, for those with an interest in urban planning and in architectural grandeur that transcends hollow rhetoric, EUR is worth a visit.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently on cultural affairs.

## Coffee, Tea or Bubble Bath?

By Lena H. Sun  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The young Chinese woman poked her toes out of the water, stretched luxuriously, then slipped back into the soothing gurgles of the Jacuzzi-style whirlpool.

"This feels nice," she murmured, as she lay submerged under a layer of white bubbles, only her toweled head visible above the water. "I think I'll try the coffee next time."

She was not referring to the beverage but rather to a bath of lukewarm coffee, one of 14 "health baths" offered by the Xing Hua Yuan Bathhouse. A soak in a coffee bath, according to the management, improves circulation, rejuvenates the skin and relaxes the body. The bath has added cachet now because the instant coffee used is an American brand, Maxwell House.

While the medical claims of the bathhouse may be dubious, there is no doubt that its luxury services are fast becoming a fad in Beijing. The Xing Hua Yuan boasts the only milk, wine, tea and vinegar baths in town.

Like most of the city's bathhouses, the Xing Hua Yuan (Prosper China Garden), one of the city's oldest, used to be solely a place where residents could wash virtually free. Most Chinese shower at their work units or go to public baths because few have tubs or showers in their apartments. Some apartments in new high-rises might have a toilet and sink, but only high-level officials have hot water in their homes.

Because the fee is so low — it costs about 1 yuan, less than 20 cents, for a shower — public bathhouses have long been money-lovers, propped up by huge state subsidies.

But in recent years, some bathhouses, such as the Xing Hua Yuan, have sought to provide something other than plain old soap and water. Their target clientele: the growing class of wealthy private entrepreneurs, China's new elite.

While luxury bathhouses are common in the prosperous southern province of Guangdong, their appearance in Beijing is a recent phenomenon.

"Even as the majority of residents find it difficult to have comfortable baths in public bathhouses, and even as ordinary wage earners silently shake their heads at the 6 yuan entrance fee for a 'sauna,' luxury baths have already quietly emerged in Beijing," according to a March article in the official Economic Daily newspaper.

"As people's living standards improve, they want more than being clean — they want to make their bodies beautiful, they want to feel nice," said general manager Cao Baocai, whose neatly buttoned gray Mao suit doesn't quite convey the sense of sylvan pleasure associated with the baths.

What's more, according to Economic Daily, plunging down as much as 50 yuan — less than \$10 but an average worker's weekly salary — for a bath is becoming a status symbol.

It is not uncommon for fashionably dressed young people, some carrying portable phones, to pull up in cars outside a luxury bathhouse around 5:30 P. M., relax in



a sauna or herbal bath, then play mah-jongg or video games, the newspaper said.

The Xing Hua Yuan, which reopened for business in late December after a \$950,000 renovation, does not offer mah-jongg or video games, but it has whirlpools styled after American Jacuzzis, saunas and steam baths. Rooms are set aside for private baths. Attendees mix the main ingredients, such as coffee or milk, into the water.

Although the chambers bear fancy names such as "River With Spring Water Flowing," and "Eternal Life," the decor is spartan: bathing areas with white-tiled floors, white walls, white bathtubs and resting areas where patrons can lie on narrow beds.

On a typical day, the bathhouse has 300 to 400 customers and takes in about \$370, according to manager Cao. The facility is now making a profit, he said.

A plain shower costs about 35 cents and a private bath about \$2.50. There is no time limit, so women who are trying to slim often spend the entire day going in and out of the sauna, Cao said.

Cao said the new luxury approach to bathing dated back to imperial tradition. The milk bath, especially popular among women, traces its roots at least to the Tang Dynasty, 712 A. D., when Yang Yulwang, one of the most famous concubines in Chinese history, often took a dip in a milk bath.

Milk baths are supposed to make the skin smooth and supple. Tea baths are said to help eliminate wrinkles. A dip in a special fragrance bath, a tradition of imperial court ladies, is supposed to prevent colds, fight ordinary headaches and eliminate athlete's foot. Bathing in rice wine, a favorite of the princes, is supposed to help one sleep. A tub of vinegar is thought to erase age spots and fight rheumatism.

In the future, Cao hopes to experiment with sand, mud and tree-leaf baths. He is not worried about accusations of bourgeois self-indulgence.

"We are satisfying the needs of people's everyday life," he said. "All these baths only have good effects. There are no bad effects."

## LPs: A Vintage-Vinyl Garage Sale

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The rock musician and philosopher Robert Fripp coined the term *The Vinyl Solution* in *Musician* magazine in 1980. It came to mind while I was strolling through the 17th semiannual CIDISC — Convention Internationale Disques de Collection, a mart for recorded music set up last weekend in the Espace Champerret. Situated under a beltway exit, it resembled a garage sale in a garage.

Observing collectors browse through bins of recordings of varying physical formats and musical styles, I coined a term of my own. Vinyl Nerds. Not very generous, I'm afraid, but finding myself spending this beautiful April-in-Paris morning in a garage did not bring out the altruist in me. I had been led to believe that this event would feature a collection of collectors' items. I was hoping, for example, to discover an outtake of a Mahler symphony by the Vladivostok Philharmonic. I had been misinformed.

Vinyl Nerds surfaced in the mid-'80s, as record companies began to phase out LP (vinyl) production. At this point, collectors were no longer necessarily limited to people with discerning taste. When it became obvious that LPs were going to disappear sooner or later, all of them became — presto — collectors' items. Nostalgia still played a key role, but now it was on fast-forward. Vinyl Nerds are nostalgic for breakfast.

The French are collectors by nature. Possessing one of everything helps give meaning to all those childhood hours spent laborious-

ly writing letters in little boxes on cross section paper learning their ABCs. There were also collectors from Britain, Italy, Spain, the United States and elsewhere trading 78s, 45s, 33s — 10- and 12-inch — and even CDs in the Espace Champerret last weekend. Few items were rare or expensive. One young man from Bordeaux was ecstatic to have added a second LP copy of Ray Charles' "Twist Panorama" to his collection for 170 francs (about \$31). I found a symphony by Charles Koechlin on CD for 30 francs (a bargain at half the price). Toward the top of the line, a Pink Floyd EP of "Point Me to the Sky" for 600 francs — the jacket copy is in Japanese and it was never released on an album anywhere.

It was like a sale of remaindered books, piles of unwanted items in mint condition. An LP titled "Songs of the German Revolution" with a still photograph from a Leni Riefenstahl movie on the jacket for 150 francs. A 45 rpm copy of Billie Holiday's "Don't Worry About Me" at 50 francs. I did not buy Frank Zappa's LP (70 francs), "Ship Arriving Too Late to Save a Drowning Witch," because LPs take up too much space in your pocket and Zappa takes up too much space in your head.

The collectors magazine *Jukebox* was sponsoring the event. I asked the editor, Jacques Leblanc, to profile his readers. "Some have specialty record shops," he said, "or mail order businesses. For others, it's a hobby. In either case, it's a passion more than a business. We try to set objective prices, but sentiment is always an intangible. It's like stamp collecting, only more so. In addition to the visual aspect, you have sound and nostalgia — the role a certain recording played in somebody's life: 'I met my wife while listening to...'"

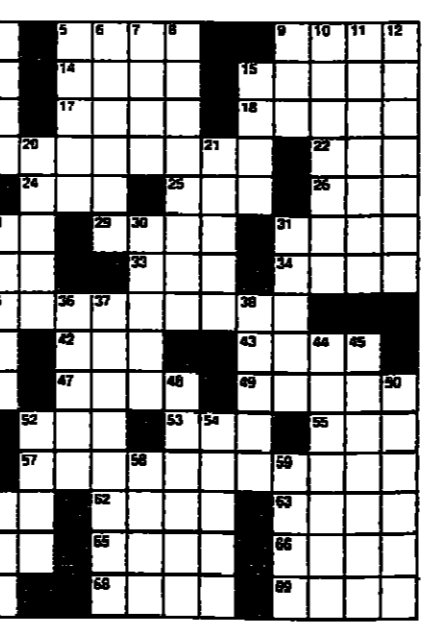
*Jukebox* has a Retro page on which types and editing errors of yore are reprinted like precious digs. The April issue focuses on the original French blurb for an album by a new American group called "Le Jefferson Air Plane." Leblanc introduced me to Hervé Desnoyelle, who is in the import/export business. On the road selling six months a year, he has many customers in the United States, "but not for records," he said. His face lit up: "In the States I buy records. You wouldn't believe what I find there for peanuts. I'm selling them here, except the ones I really love."

### HEAR THIS

Patrick Symmes told The Washington Post that he regularly scans the lonely hearts ads of wealthy divorcees and the bicycle-riding vegetarians searching for his perfect woman. "I've never actually tried to contact any potential perfect partners, though. I always freeze up at the part where it says 'send photo.'" His latest copy of *Fly Rod & Reel* magazine carries "Fiscatorial Personals," where plenty of DFAs — that's Divorced Female Anglers — are looking for partners. One "pretty, petite DFA, 23" is desperately seeking that special man, with a boat to match to her 4x4 and trailer. "Send pix," she writes. "Of boat."

- ACROSS**
- Suffragist Carrie
  - Composer Khachaturian
  - Above, in Bremen
  - Height: Comb form
  - Buck or cycle preceder
  - Like some oil
  - Agitation
  - Parisian recreation area
  - mirabilis
  - Easter fare, especially in England
  - Bilko or Pepper
  - Wife of Athamas
  - Profit
  - half my days ... Milton
  - Suffix with baron
  - Had a temperature
  - Clusters of spores
  - Where chevreux grow
  - Layer of paint
  - Gumshoe
  - Not pristine
  - Easter fare
  - Cure's title
  - voix dans le desert
  - Elgar
  - Basic lessons
  - Cattlemans' steer mover
  - Village or hamlet
  - Mary Moore's middle name
  - Play on words
  - Parisian rifle range
  - Wonderment
  - Top arm
  - Part of a dog star's name
  - Easter fare
  - Tributary of the Rhone
  - Name in the comics
  - Steinbeck siren
  - Writer Anya or Ernest
  - Palustrine plant
  - Start of a fox hunt
  - Lead-in to white
  - Lumas' relatives
  - Wagnenan goddess

- DOWN**
- Variety of cinnamon
  - Type of ray
  - Vibrating effect
  - Oppidan's locale
  - Commodious
  - Shows awareness
  - Part of Uttar Pradesh
  - Food fish
  - Decorative container
  - Prink-eyed sights at Easter
  - Instruct
  - Did a cobbler's job
  - Job for F. Lee Bailey
  - Fiedler's "An Innocence"
  - Evergreen shrub
  - Auriculate
  - A mustelid
  - Short and fat
  - Part of a TV broadcast
  - Horses, at times
  - Moves by Spassky or Karpov
  - Inform
  - Big, husky fellow
  - Easter wear
  - Curdled milk, in Dixie
  - Chained
  - Powwow
  - Scattdol or Scattdol
  - Subsequently
  - Certain dyes
  - From 5 to 7, 1962 film
  - Identical
  - Nonsense



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

**Solution to Puzzle of April 16**

PART	CCC	CHUMP
ALEE	SARI	RAREE
PILE	ABOUT	ONSET
ABE	CROCE	SNAAKE
LITERATI	BSA	
EOS	VOUCHFOR	
ALLS	EERO	AIT
CROSSWORD	PUZZLE	
EGO	PROB	NYES
SOPLAINE	STG	
OTT	LACROSSE	
ADHOC	RILEY	HAT
CRASH	ASIN	DATA
MELEE	STAT	EDIT
EDENS	ASS	PENS

## THE MOVIE GUIDE



Clockwise from left: Roland Joffe's "City of Joy," Diane Kurys's "Après l'Amour," Derek Jarman's "Edward II."

### Après l'Amour

Directed by Diane Kurys.  
France.

Diane Kurys, who has always made romantic comedies out of her own life, takes on the grown-ups of her "Diabolo Menthe" go-go generation. Lola (Isabelle Huppert), a writer, lives with David (Bernard Giraudeau) an architect, who has children and another life with Marianne (Lio). Luckily, Lola is busy with Tom (Hippolyte Girardot), who is married to Elisabeth (Laure Killing). And so it goes; everybody goes from being bored to getting hurt, and back. These serial lovers are so self-focused they hardly know what they're doing with whom. Huppert suffers stoically — obviously she has no time to write, but she does look as if she's storing up material. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

### Mediterraneo

Directed by Gabriele Salvatores.  
Italy.

There are two questions that the nostalgic, escapist "Mediterraneo" frames: Is man happier on a sunbaked, deserted Aege-

### City of Joy

an isle than in war-torn Europe? And how did this cliché-ridden diversionism win an Oscar? Not that the film isn't entertaining. This World War II fable about an eclectic band of Italian sailors marooned on a bucolic Greek island for three years while fascism crumbles is a pleasant visual and social collage. Two sailors, brothers from the alpine north, find love in the rugged hills with a local shepherdess. The introverted, sensitive Farina, falls in love with the prostitute who has been entertaining his comrades, and fends off his mates at rifle-point. Sergeant Lo Russo (Diego Abatantuono) a veteran of Africa, sheds his discipline and uniform for local costume and rhythms. The photography and pace are excellent, the cast and acting first rate. Yet one feels a sense of having seen these images before, in essentially the same order, with very little that is new. (Ken Schulman, IHT)

### Edward II

Directed by Derek Jarman.  
U.S.

After a night of boozing and wenching in the fleshpots of old

### Après l'Amour

Calcutta, Max Lowe (Patrick Swayze), a once-promising young Houston heart surgeon, is beaten and robbed by street thugs. Max couldn't care less. Life has lost all meaning for him. He regains consciousness in a primitive clinic run by Joan Bethel (Pauline Collins), a feisty, youngish, Irish-born variation on Mother Teresa. "City of Joy" probably means well, but it exemplifies the worst kind of simple-minded Occidental literature, in which India exists as a vast, teeming rehab center for emotionally troubled Americans. Adapted by Mark Medoff from Dominique Lapierre's novel, "City of Joy" is phony from start to finish. In Joffe's view, Calcutta is magical: a city without consequences. But to anyone who has seen Mira Nair's "Salaam, Bombay" (among others) it's more like a visit to a severely depressed Disneyland. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

### Edward II

Directed by Derek Jarman.  
U.S.

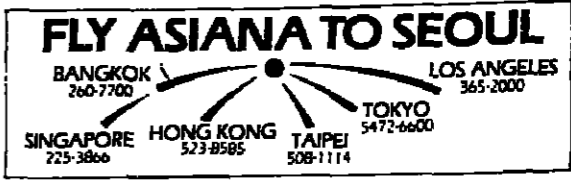
Jarman's phantasmagoric, out-

rageously stylized interpretation of Christopher Marlowe's play, is more a creature of its director's sensibility than its creator's. This is a politicized, revisionist version in which Marlowe's buried subtext — in particular, the sexual proclivities of his principal characters — becomes Jarman's soapbox. The British director, whose past work has dealt openly with gay themes, has found in Edward a martyred hero and a victim whose repression and injustice whose obsessive passion for the despised Gaveston, leads to his overthrow and savage murder. In his hands, "Edward II" has become a chic melodrama, part art object, part "Valley of the Dolls." The king (Steven Waddington) and Gaveston (Andrew Tiernan) parade around with their followers like a surly sweet gang. The earls and barons are corporate board members in three-piece suits. Though sometimes unflattering — galling, the gay images are those of an engaged artist, less interested in what's politically fashionable than in what's true to himself. (Hal Hinson, WP)









WALL STREET WATCH

Hanson Strives to Create U.S. Accent on Its Stock

By Barnaby J. Feder
NEW YORK — After years of trying, Hanson PLC has finally nudged the level of American ownership of its stock over 20 percent.

The conglomerate wants to be 'a core investment holding' in America.

By now almost no company in Britain or the United States is too large to be considered a potential Hanson acquisition.

THE AMERICAN businesses together would form a company with revenue ranking among the top 60 in the country.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other market data.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

GOLD

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

What's Peoria Singing? Hard Times for U.S. Labor Caterpillar Weakens the UAW Hardball Is Name of the Game

By Peter T. Kilborn
PEORIA, Illinois — The abrupt end of a five-month strike against Caterpillar Inc. showed that management can bring even a union so mighty and rich as the United Automobile Workers to its knees.

By Stuart Silverstein
LOS ANGELES — The hardball approach to employee relations — which says "if you don't like it, find another job" — is becoming increasingly common in American business.

Profit Rises 7% At BofA
SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. said Thursday that its first-quarter earnings rose 7.4 percent to \$303 million.

France Delays Flight Limit

PARIS — France will allow U.S. airlines to increase their summer flight schedules until May 3 to permit talks on air travel between the two countries to continue.

EC-U.S. Agriculture Compromise

PARIS — The European Community and the United States are discussing a compromise on the farm trade dispute that has thwarted world trade talks.

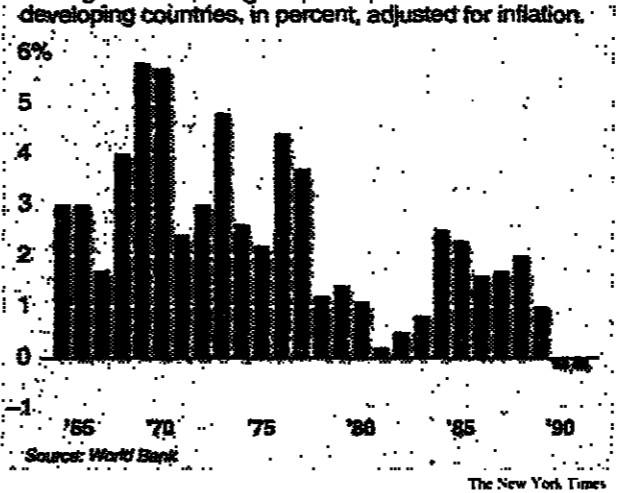
British Job Losses Slow

LONDON — Hopes that the British recession was ending were boosted on Thursday by data showing the lowest monthly increase in unemployment in nearly two years.

Third World Income Slips for Second Year

WASHINGTON — For the first time since World War II, per-capita income in the Third World has declined for two consecutive years, the World Bank said.

Developing Nations' Income Decline



The report predicted that growth in the seven major industrial countries would average 2.6 percent a year this decade, down from 2.8 percent in the 1980s.

Cable Break Plagues U.K.

LONDON — Communications in Britain were disrupted for nine hours when an undersea cable carrying data for transmission to international satellites was broken.

SEB advertisement for Calor, Rowenta, Seb, Tefal. Includes first quarter consolidated sales table.

LEGAL NOTICE: NOTICE. No. CV 92-1574-DWW (GHCx) United States District Court, Central District of California, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Plaintiff v. Kennel Shoel, Defendant.

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND SICAV advertisement. Includes assembly details and contact information.

Herald Tribune advertisement: LIVING IN THE U.S.? NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES.

MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Rise, Other Issues Slip

NEW YORK — Stocks ended mixed Thursday, with the Dow Jones industrial average setting its third straight record but the broad market lagging as many investors took profits.

The Dow average gained 12.74 points, to 3,366.50. Gains in such Dow components as Disney, which

Board. Volume totaled 235 million shares, up from 238.36 million shares on Wednesday.

Investors, heartened by a stream of stronger-than-expected first-quarter earnings in recent days, appeared to be disregarding a surge in Treasury bond yields, said Kenneth Dukey, head of international trading at BT Brokerage.

U.S. government securities declined on data indicating that the labor market may be bottoming out and that exports rose in February. Supply worries ahead of the sales of two-year and five-year notes next week also weighed on the market.

N.Y. Stocks

rose 1 1/2 to 1 1/2%, Alcoa, up 2 to 7%, and General Motors, up 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, fueled the rise.

GM paced the Big Board advances after a published report that some optimistic management projections suggested the No. 1 U.S. automaker could report a slim profit in the first quarter, after six quarters of losses.

Traders said the so-called double-whitching hour, the monthly expiration of stock-index futures and options on the same day, was causing volatility in the market. The contracts expired Thursday, a day earlier than usual because markets will be closed for Good Friday.

Among the broad gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 1.00 to 238.15, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slid 1.87 to 414.41.

Michael Metz, chief investment strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., blamed the downturn in stocks on profit-taking. "We're overdue for some sort of correction," he said. "The other indexes haven't caught up about a 9-8 topped on the Big

The Labor Department reported that new claims for state unemployment insurance benefits fell 18,000 for the week ending April 4, to a seasonally adjusted 415,000. Economists had expected a 1,000 drop. The Commerce Department reported that record exports in February narrowed the U.S. trade deficit to \$3.38 billion.

Also Thursday, Federal Reserve Governor John LaWare raised his estimate of U.S. economic growth and predicted the unemployment rate would begin to fall by the end of the year.

Mr. LaWare said he expected first-quarter gross domestic product, due out later this month, to show a 2 percent annual growth rate, up from the 1 percent rate he predicted a few weeks ago.

(UPI, Bloomberg, Reuters)

TRADE: U.S. Gap at 9-Year Low

(Continued from page 1) Deutsche marks, up from 1.6625 on Wednesday, and at 133.95 yen, up from 133.44.

It also finished at 1.5445 Swiss francs, up from 1.5325, and at 5.6405 French francs, up from 5.6220. The British pound eased to \$1.7450, from \$1.7550.

Traders said the dollar was likely to continue to be supported by con-

currency also finished at 133.80 yen, up from 133.15 yen at the previous close.

A number of traders said there had been active buying of both dollars and marks for Swiss francs.

The pound, meanwhile, maintained the strong form that has seen it rise climb 6 pfennig in the week since the Conservatives won the general election. It ended at \$1.7465 and at 2.9140 DM.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

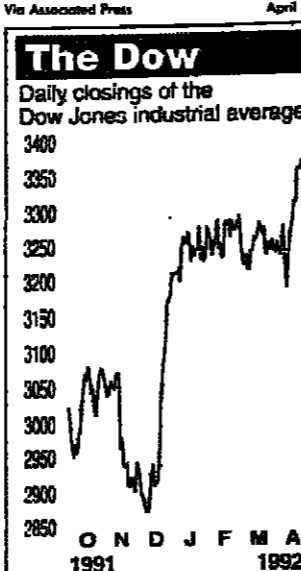
Foreign Exchange

cerns over the United Nations sanctions imposed on Libya and by political tensions in Russia.

But they said that speculation of a further cut in U.S. interest rates because of declining U.S. money supply might blunt the dollar's surge.

We still expect that a further easing is likely soon, bringing M-3 money to around our target of 3.75 percent," said Larry Anderson, analyst at Deutsche Bank Capital Markets in London, referring to the wide measure of the money supply.

In late London trading, the dollar stood at 1.6680 DM, up from 1.6575 on Wednesday. The U.S.



The Dow Jones Industrial Average

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for various market indices like NYSE, NASDAQ, and AMEX.

NYSE Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including symbols, prices, and volume.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing the performance of various stocks on the NASDAQ exchange.

Amex Diary

Table showing the performance of various stocks on the AMEX exchange.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing the performance of various stocks on the NASDAQ exchange.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones Averages for various market indices.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing the Standard & Poor's Indexes for various market categories.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing the NYSE Indexes for various market categories.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing the NASDAQ Indexes for various market categories.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing the AMEX Stock Index for various market categories.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones Bond Averages for various market categories.

Market Sales

Table showing the Market Sales for various market categories.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing the N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading for various market categories.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing the S&P 100 Index Options for various market categories.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing the European Futures for various market categories.

Food

Table showing the Food futures for various market categories.

Industrials

Table showing the Industrials futures for various market categories.

Metals

Table showing the Metals futures for various market categories.

Financial

Table showing the Financial futures for various market categories.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing the U.S. Futures for various market categories.

Grains

Table showing the Grains futures for various market categories.

Metals

Table showing the Metals futures for various market categories.

Financial

Table showing the Financial futures for various market categories.

Livestock

Table showing the Livestock futures for various market categories.

Food

Table showing the Food futures for various market categories.

Financial

Table showing the Financial futures for various market categories.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

\$1.1 Billion Gain for Philip Morris

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Philip Morris Cos. on Thursday reported net income for first quarter of \$1.1 billion, compared with a net loss of \$1.0 million a year earlier.

The loss for the first quarter of 1991 resulted from a special accounting charge for post-retirement benefits of \$92.0 million. Operating earnings in the year-earlier period were \$92.0 million.

First-quarter sales slipped 1.2 percent, to \$14.05 billion. The company attributed the decline to currency translations and lower revenues from its North American food operations.

Bristol-Myers Has 11% Rise in Profit

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. reported Thursday that its first-quarter net income rose 11 percent, to \$547.5 million from \$492.6 million a year ago.

But sales edged up to just \$2.8 billion from \$2.7 billion, the company said. "This was the worst sales comparison the company has had since Bristol-Myers merged with Squibb in 1989," said James Keeney, an analyst at Mabson Securities.

Texas Instruments Swings to Profit

DALLAS (UPI) — Texas Instruments Inc., after huge losses last year, reported on Thursday a first-quarter profit of \$40 million, resulting from higher royalty income and job cutting that helped offset continuing losses in the semiconductor business. The results included royalty revenue of \$93 million, including a one-time \$30 million from a recent agreement with Rohm Co. In the year-ago period, the company posted a loss of \$54 million.

Dealer Loan Scam on GM Alleged

NEW YORK (AFP) — A Long Island businessman allegedly cheated General Motors Corp. out of \$1 billion in loans by saying he was using the money to finance a business to export vans to the Middle East.

John McNamara, 57, was charged Wednesday with fraud involving loans he obtained from GM's finance unit, General Motors Acceptance Corp. If convicted, he could face up to 30 years in prison.

Mr. McNamara, who owns one of the largest Buick-Pontiac outlets in the United States, allegedly told GM he was using the money to buy chassis for vehicles he planned to convert into light vans to be sold in the Middle East. Investigators said the vehicles and the Middle East business were nonexistent, but Mr. McNamara kept the scam going for more than a decade by taking out new loans when the time came to repay earlier borrowings.

For the Record

Reebok International Ltd. reported record first-quarter profits of \$62.3 million up from \$58.4 million for the year-ago period.

BANKS: 3 Post Higher Profits

(Continued from first finance page) Bank of New York earned \$9 million after posting a \$63 million loss a year earlier, while Norwest Corp. of Minneapolis reported a 29.7 percent gain.

First Fidelity Bancorp. of Newark, New Jersey, said profit rose 16.8 percent from the year-earlier quarter.

On Wednesday, several large U.S. banks reported large profits for the first quarter as problems with bad loans eased and they benefited from a wider spread between the interest rates they pay on deposits and the interest rates they collect on loans.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse April 16

Table showing world stock markets for various countries including Amsterdam, Hong Kong, Paris, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich, Stockholm, Montreal, London, Frankfurt, and Milan.

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Helsinki, Madrid and Sao Paulo were closed Thursday for holidays.

Table showing market data for Helsinki, Madrid, and Sao Paulo.

U.S. FUTURES

U.S. Associated Press April 16

Table showing U.S. futures for various market categories including Grains, Metals, Financial, and Livestock.

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# European Bank Plays It Safe Lack of Opportunities for EBRD in the East

By Peter Maass

Washington Post Service

**BUDAPEST** — If Jacques Attali's wishes were granted, there would be a thousand clones of Microsystem Ltd. across Eastern Europe.

Microsystem, a small Hungarian computer company, was the recipient of the first direct equity investment by European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which Mr. Attali heads. EBRD was established a year ago as a vehicle to provide a private-enterprise underpinning to the revolution across Eastern Europe.

Microsystem's chairman, Peter Vadász, decided last year that the company, which sells computer systems, software and accessories, needed an infusion of capital to keep pace with foreign competitors and to enter telecommunications. Salomon Brothers Inc. offered to arrange a private placement of shares centered on a "respector" European investor. Mr. Vadász said the European Bank was selected.

Although Salomon had already drawn up an extensive prospectus, the European Bank sent its own specialists to talk to the company's officers, customers and suppliers. They left no financial stone unturned, he said. Meanwhile, two small investment funds said they would buy stakes in Microsystem if the European Bank went on board.

When the bank signed up for a 15 percent stake worth about \$3 million, the others fell in line. "Without the EBRD, I wouldn't say that we couldn't have sold the shares. But it would have taken more time, more effort and maybe the share prices would have been lower," Mr. Vadász said.

He worries, though, that the European Bank will have a hard time finding other promising companies in Hungary that deserve to be sprinkled with its investment money. "Thousands and thousands of companies like Microsystem are needed — not only in telecommunications, but in every sector — but I don't see them anywhere," he said.

And that is the problem faced by Mr. Attali. With \$13 billion in funding commitments, the European Bank received a broad mandate last year

to breathe capitalist life into the post-Communist world through equity investments, loans, loan guarantees and technical advice. A key goal is to support promising companies that face a hard time attracting funds from risk-averse banks or investors in the West.

So far, the bank has committed about \$780 million to 20 projects, including about \$7 million in a Polish food-processing venture to a \$30 million equity investment in the Czechoslovak national airline, CSA.

Stephen Frater is chairman of Hungary's Petrof Printing House Ltd., which received a \$6 million loan from the bank. He said he believed the EBRD plays an important role in lifting credible companies like his off the ground, but he admitted, "There is a limited amount of bankable deals out there."

"The opportunities are thin in Hungary," he said. "It gets even thinner the further you move east."

Enter General Motors Corp., which last month partially opened a \$310 million auto factory in Szeged, Hungary, one of the largest Western industrial ventures in Eastern Europe. The European Bank has approved a \$78 million loan to GM's Hungarian unit, though terms are not yet final.

Bank officials said the GM loan was approved because the giant auto firm could not get funding from other sources. But a GM executive politely differed, saying the company had "several opportunities for attracting financing" and "absolutely" could have raised the money from other sources.

Some West European members of the bank's decision-making board initially objected to the loan, largely for political reasons, according to officials involved in the deal. Accounts differ, but some Europeans apparently balked at supporting the American company, and they were worried that special tax breaks granted to GM by the Hungarian government amounted to unfair trade subsidies.

The GM loan seems to illustrate the narrow options open to the European Bank. Its merchant-banking arm is leaning heavily toward a small pool of safe opportunities rather than taking chances.

# Russia Plans Stock Offer For Workers

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — The Russian government hopes to put more property into private hands by issuing vouchers that can be exchanged for shares in state-owned businesses, an official said Thursday.

Dmitri Vasiliev, deputy chairman of the State Property Committee, said that "every citizen can have his own property" under the plan, which will require approval by parliament.

The committee is responsible for converting Russian government-owned businesses and factories to private ownership, a key part of President Boris Yeltsin's program to create a market economy.

Mr. Vasiliev said as much as 90 percent of the property would be sold for vouchers, leaving only 10 percent to 15 percent on the market for cash. The value of vouchers issued to workers would depend in part on their salaries.

The official said employees would be given the first option to buy shares in their factories and businesses. Workers would be able to own 51 percent of all shares in an enterprise, compared with the current limit of 30 percent.

Managers must submit privatization plans to workers by September. Mr. Vasiliev said 12,000 enterprises had been sold to private owners so far in Russia for a total of 2 billion rubles (\$20 million).

The government also is planning to end a regulation requiring buyers to hold on to former state property for one year before reselling it.

# Weak European Market Batters Peugeot Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS** — Peugeot SA said Thursday that net profit plunged 40 percent in 1991, to the lowest level in five years, and the French carmaker said it would trim its dividend for the first time since 1986.

Peugeot said a gloomy European car market and rising expenses squeezed earnings in 1991, reducing net attributable profit to 5.53 billion French francs (\$984 million) from 9.26 billion francs. Net profit was the lowest since 1986, when Peugeot earned 3.59 billion francs and resumed paying a dividend after a long period of losses.

But the company, which makes Peugeot and Citroën cars, said two new models helped it regain its footing in the second half of 1991 and predicted that sales would recover smartly this year despite a sluggish start.

Peugeot also said it was trimming its dividend for 1991 to 13 francs per share from 16 francs the previous year.

While the earnings were in line with analysts' expectations, news of the dividend action hurt Peugeot stock. The shares fell 19 francs, or

2.7 percent, on the Paris Bourse on Thursday, to 713 francs.

Jacques Calvet, the Peugeot chairman, said car sales rose during the second half of last year after a 12 percent drop in the first quarter and an unchanged second quarter.

"We've been successful with these results for 1991, although I say successful without tremendous enthusiasm," he said.

Mr. Calvet said the late rise in sales confirmed the success of two new models, the Citroën ZX luxury model and the Peugeot 106.

Revenue rose slightly, to 160.17 billion francs from 159.98 billion francs, but sales volume fell 6.2 percent to 2.06 million units.

Car sales fell sharply in Peugeot's three main markets, France, Britain and Spain, and the company failed to catch the wave of demand unleashed when Germany unified. Its European market share slipped to 12.1 percent in 1991 from 12.7 percent a year earlier.

But Mr. Calvet said net profit as a share of sales, at 3.5 percent, was higher than that of any other carmaker that has announced 1991 results.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe			
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Frankfurt DAX	1800	1749.23	1,743.79
London FTSE 100 index	2700	2,638.60	2,640.20
Paris CAC 40	2000	1,069.98	1,057.81
Amsterdam CBS Trend	126.50	126.40	+0.10
Brussels Stock Index	5,752.59	5,745.72	+0.12
Frankfurt DAX	1,743.23	1,743.79	+0.31
Frankfurt FAZ	711.16	709.09	+0.29
Helsinki HEX	Closed	801.81	-
London Financial Times 30	2,059.20	2,053.00	+0.30
London FTSE 100	2,638.60	2,640.20	-0.06
Madrid General Index	Closed	251.90	-
Milan MIB	993.00	983.00	+1.02
Paris CAC 40	1,078.21	1,069.98	-0.63
Stockholm Affarsvarlden	1,069.98	1,057.81	+0.30
Vienna Stock Index	455.84	453.53	+0.53
Zurich SBS	652.70	653.20	-0.08

## Very briefly:

- Czechoslovakia signed trade agreements for 1992 with Estonia and Latvia on Thursday, and expects to sign one with Lithuania on Friday, said the Czechoslovak news agency CSTK, citing an official forecast of \$36 million in trade with the three Baltic countries this year.
- Czechoslovakia's parliament approved a 23 percent value-added tax, effective on Jan. 1, 1993, on many goods and services, as well as a 5 percent tax on foodstuffs and other basic goods.
- BAT Industries PLC said it would post a second-quarter pretax gain of \$75 million (\$131 million) on the sale of its Australian Eagle Star Insurance Co. to Land Lease Group of Australia for \$130 million.
- Banque Indosuez has established a U.S.-based investment and merchant banking arm, Indosuez Capital.
- Reuters Holdings PLC plans to launch the second phase of its Dealing 2000 computerized foreign-exchange trading system on April 29, adding automatic matching for U.S. dollar-Deutsche mark, dollar-pound and dollar-yen trading.
- Wolters Kluwer NV, the Dutch publisher, posted a 1991 net profit of 214 million guilders (\$114.8 million), up 24 percent from the year before, and said it was looking for medium-sized acquisitions.
- Nederlandse Groep NV, the Dutch banking and insurance company, reported a 4.2 percent rise in 1991 net profit, to 1.57 billion guilders.

# Hoesch-Krupp Merger Clears Hurdle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BERLIN** — Germany's federal antitrust agency said Thursday it had approved the merger of the steelmakers Fried. Krupp GmbH and Hoesch AG, after Krupp agreed to sell its car-suspension business.

It said that without the sale, there could have been domination in the market for spring absorbers, laminated absorbers and car stabilizers. "Investigations found there was no dominant position in other areas," said the agency, the Bundeskartellamt. But it noted that European Community authorities were examining the planned merger, scheduled to take place in July, for any market domination in steel sector. (AFP, Reuters)

## COMPANY RESULTS

Company	1991	1990
Japan		
Sony	Revenue: 1,180,000	Revenue: 1,120,000
Profit: 118,000	Profit: 112,000	
Per Share: 118	Per Share: 112	
France		
Air France	Revenue: 2,000,000	Revenue: 1,900,000
Profit: 200,000	Profit: 190,000	
Per Share: 200	Per Share: 190	
United States		
Bank of New York	Revenue: 1,000,000	Revenue: 950,000
Profit: 100,000	Profit: 95,000	
Per Share: 100	Per Share: 95	

Company	1991	1990
Archon-Danels-Mid.	Revenue: 1,000,000	Revenue: 950,000
Profit: 100,000	Profit: 95,000	
Per Share: 100	Per Share: 95	
Easton	Revenue: 1,000,000	Revenue: 950,000
Profit: 100,000	Profit: 95,000	
Per Share: 100	Per Share: 95	
Johnson Controls	Revenue: 1,000,000	Revenue: 950,000
Profit: 100,000	Profit: 95,000	
Per Share: 100	Per Share: 95	

Company	1991	1990
Bozell's Bancshares	Revenue: 1,000,000	Revenue: 950,000
Profit: 100,000	Profit: 95,000	
Per Share: 100	Per Share: 95	
CBS	Revenue: 1,000,000	Revenue: 950,000
Profit: 100,000	Profit: 95,000	
Per Share: 100	Per Share: 95	
Easton	Revenue: 1,000,000	Revenue: 950,000
Profit: 100,000	Profit: 95,000	
Per Share: 100	Per Share: 95	

## NYSE

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+0.25
Microsoft	45.00	+0.50
Apple	35.00	+0.25
Oracle	25.00	+0.50
Novell	15.00	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
AT&T	45.00	+0.25
Verizon	35.00	+0.50
WorldCom	25.00	+0.25
Sprint	15.00	+0.50
Qwest	10.00	+0.25

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	55.00	+0.50
Genentech	45.00	+0.25
Novartis	35.00	+0.50
Pfizer	25.00	+0.25
Schering	15.00	+0.50

## Industrials

Symbol	Price	Change
Boeing	75.00	+0.50
Lockheed	65.00	+0.25
General Electric	55.00	+0.50
Westinghouse	45.00	+0.25
Rockwell International	35.00	+0.50

## Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
DAX	1749.23	+0.31
FTSE 100	2638.60	-0.06
CAC 40	1069.98	+0.30
Nikkei 225	12500.00	+100.00
Hang Seng	8000.00	+50.00

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8 Games	SUS 500 DEM 921	SUS 890 DEM 1,514	SUS 1,780 DEM 3,038

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## Commodity Indexes

Commodity	Price	Change
Oil	25.00	+0.25
Gold	350.00	+5.00
Silver	15.00	+0.25
Copper	1.50	+0.05

## Market Guide





# SPORTS SOCCER CUPS

## Europe's 3 Soccer Showdowns To Feature All-New Matchups

**LONDON** — A new name will be inscribed on each of Europe's three soccer cups next month, with Barcelona and Sampdoria vying to become European champions for the first time.

None of the six teams that reached the finals on Wednesday have won their respective trophy, and all will be aiming to upstage more celebrated rivals back home.

Barcelona, dueling with Real Madrid to become the Spanish champion again, seeks to take the European Cup that Real, a six-time winner, has been chasing since its last triumph in 1966.

A victory by Sampdoria would especially irritate the runaway Italian league leader AC Milan, the European champion in 1989 and 1990 but banned from competing this year.

The final will be held at Wembley, England, on May 20.

Barcelona and Sampdoria, the favorites to reach the final from this season's new semifinal league format, set up a showdown between two teams that between them have reached the Cup Winners' Cup final in each of the last three seasons.

The final, Sampdoria's third in the past four seasons, will also be a chance for it to avenge the 1989 Cup Winners' Cup final defeat by Barcelona, which lost in turn to Manchester United last season.

Both groups of the semifinals went down to the last game, with Barcelona needing to beat Benfica and Sampdoria requiring at least a point at home against Panathinaikos.

Barcelona won, 2-1, with all three goals coming in the first 27 minutes. But it will be missing midfielder Guillermo Amor for the final after a second yellow-card offense.

Sampdoria scraped by with a 1-1 draw against the Greeks, who failed to win any of their six games, but led after 26 minutes. The Italians evened the score through their top striker, Roberto Mancini, 10 minutes later, but would still have qualified had they lost as their nearest rival, the defending champion, Red Star Belgrade, lost, 3-2, at Anderlecht.

In the European Cup Winners' Cup, Monaco drew 2-2 against Feyenoord in Rotterdam and secured its place in the final on away goals after a 1-1 first-leg draw.

Monaco will meet Werder Bremen of Germany, with both teams reaching a final for the first time and Monaco aiming to become the first team from the French league to win a European trophy.

Werder overturned a 1-0 deficit to Brugge, Manfred Bockenfeld scoring the winner in a 2-0 victory in the 60th minute.

The Germans will have to contest the final in Lisbon on May 6 without goalkeeper Oliver Reck, who was booked in the second half, his second yellow card of the competition.

Ajax Amsterdam set up a final in the UEFA Cup against Torino, which defeated Real Madrid, 2-0, for a 3-2 aggregate victory. The two-leg final is on April 29 and May 13.

Ajax was held, 1-1, at home by Genoa but won, 4-3, on aggregate.

Torino ensured a continuation of Italy's string of finalists for four straight UEFA Cups.

## Maradona Defies FIFA

**BUENOS AIRES** — In apparent defiance of his worldwide suspension for failing a cocaine test taken after an Italian League soccer match last year, Diego Maradona played a friendly match to raise funds for charity.

Maradona said the authorities of FIFA, the world soccer federation, who tried to enforce his suspension were "inhuman robots." He added, "Nobody in Argentina will cry for Joao Havelange when he dies," referring to the FIFA president.

The 31-year-old player, who carried Argentina to the finals of the 1990 World Cup, technically is barred from playing even a friendly match with professionals.

In Zurich, FIFA said Thursday that it would investigate whether to impose sanctions. Punishment of the other players who took part in the game Wednesday in Buenos Aires is a possibility, said a spokesman, Guido Tognoni. This could include suspensions.

The Argentine soccer federation will be asked for an explanation, Tognoni added, saying FIFA had warned the federation against letting Maradona play. It replied Tuesday, one day before the game, that Maradona had confirmed he wouldn't.

The game raised money for the widow and son of Juan Gilberto Funes, a pro soccer player who died after heart surgery at 29.

Maradona, who had two goals as his Blue team beat the Whites, 5-2, said that in defying the sanctions, the players "showed that they are mature people."



Hristo Stoichkov of Barcelona challenging Benfica defender Antonio Veloso for the ball in their European Champions' Cup semifinal.

## Top Men In Tennis Entered In France

**PARIS** — The two-time finalist Andre Agassi risks being not seeded for the French Open, which this year could boast a men's field of unprecedented strength.

Only one player from the top 100 failed to sign up for the men's bracket as the entries were announced Wednesday by the French Tennis Federation. The tournament starts May 25.

South African Christo Van Rensburg, ranked 68th, is not among the top 104 players admitted directly into the 128-player field. The rest of the spots will be filled by wild cards and qualifiers.

Agassi, who lost to Andre Gomez in the 1990 final and Jim Courier last year, is No. 17 in the rankings. If he doesn't advance before the day of the draw, and if no one above him drops out, he will be unseeded and face the possibility of meeting a top seed in an early round.

On the women's side, Martina Navratilova, Zina Garrison and Helena Sukova are among the top players not entered, preferring to concentrate on faster surfaces than the slow, red clay of Roland Garros. There are 112 women admitted into the draw with 16 qualifiers and wild cards.

Monica Seles is the two-time defending champion and is currently rated No. 1 in the world.

Eraic play and a string of early round losses, have left the 22-year-old Agassi firing blanks and searching for answers.

Two Davis Cup victories in January over Argentina seemed to send Agassi in the right direction, but a first-round loss four days later in Milan to Switzerland's Jakob Hlasek began the slide that has left Agassi, once a member of the top 10, sliding.

In fact, aside from his Davis Cup victories with the United States, victories in four tours have been hard to come by.

Agassi has now set his sights on Roland Garros stadium and the French Open, a place where he has shone in the past. (AP/AF)

## Rugby Decides to Speed Up the Game

**WELLINGTON** — Rugby union administrators announced major rule changes Thursday to try to create a faster and more entertaining game, including increasing the value of a try to 5 points.

The change will take effect at the start of the next season in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, except in those countries that decide to introduce them earlier. New Zealand, Australia and South Africa plan to introduce them in June.

This is only the sixth time rugby rules have undergone a major review since they were first written in the 1890s, and the fourth time since World War II.

Increasing the try to 5 points, from 4, should restore a scoring balance in relation to the

kicked penalty goal and dropped goal, whose values stay at 3 points, said Roger Vanderfield, who led board meeting in Wellington this week. The value of a conversion remains 2 points, giving 7 points for a converted try.

The other point-scoring change is the dropped goal from a free kick. This is effectively eliminated by a rule that says such goals cannot be scored until after the ball is dead.

In the scrum, hookers may now raise their foot to heel the ball back as soon as it leaves the scrum half's hands. Deliberately lifting an opposing front-row forward off the ground will now be illegal, Mr. Vanderfield said.

Also declared out of bounds by the board was the feinting action of a scrum half who pretends to take the ball from a scrum and pass it to trap his opponents offside.

Catching the ball and running behind the 22-meter line to kick it into touch loses much of its appeal after the rule changes, which decree that the kicker is not allowed to gain ground from such an action.

To speed the game up, a player may now take a quick kick without having to wait for players on his own side to retire behind the ball, providing those players do not interfere with play.

Line outs will become more exciting, with players being allowed to throw in quickly from anywhere along the touchline nearer to the defending team's goal line, provided the player uses the same ball and retrieves it himself.

Also discouraged is the practice of kicking the ball directly past the opposing team's goal line from a restart. Such tactics will now result in the defending team being awarded put-in at a scrum on the halfway line.

Kickoffs after scoring will all be drop kicks when the rules are implemented.

The board also introduced experimental rule changes, which will be reviewed at its meeting next year. These include expanding the gap between opposing players in line-outs to one meter from the present 50 centimeters to stamp out foul play.

**French Soccer Inquiry**

The French justice minister has ordered nine professional soccer clubs, including the champion Olympique Marseille, investigated for suspected financial wrongdoing. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Marseille's president, Bernard Tapie, is the flamboyant businessman who was named urban affairs minister in the Socialist government's new cabinet April 2.

Along with Marseille, which won France's first division last season and leads again this season, the targets of the inquiry include the first-division clubs Cannes, Toulouse, Montpellier, Nantes, Lille and Paris-St. Germain; Nice of the second division, and Racing Club of Paris in the third division.

French soccer has been tainted by numerous financial scandals in recent years. Two clubs, Toulon and Brest Armorique, have been liquidated because of mismanagement, and the former president of Bordeaux, Claude Beuz, was jailed a week ago for alleged fraud.

## BOOKS

### SIR JOHN TENNIEL: Alice's White Knight

By Rodney Engen. 232 pages. \$75. Scolar Press, Old Post Road, Brookfield, Vermont 05036.

Reviewed by Michael Patrick Hearn

HAD it not been for John Tenniel's remarkable wood engravings for "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," the first children's book by an obscure Oxford don might have been largely overlooked when it first appeared in 1864. After all, Tenniel was England's leading political cartoonist when he illustrated the strange little story about a child who fell down a rabbit hole.

At the time his only peer as a caricaturist was the American Thomas Nast, who himself had learned much from studying Tenniel's designs in Punch. Tenniel was so admired that he was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1893, a rare distinction for an artist who worked primarily in black and white. Yet while almost every detail of the uneventful life of his collaborator "Lewis Carroll," the Reverend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, has been debated for years, little has been said about the illustrator.

Rodney Engen, the biographer of Kate Greenaway, Laurence Housman and Richard Doyle, has written the first full-length study of the other creator of Won-

derland. This book describes a dependable, diligent artist untouched by any scandal or controversy of any kind. He was not even responsible for the subjects of his famous Punch cartoons. "As for political opinions," he confessed, "I have none; at least, if I have my own little politics, I keep them to myself, and profess only those of my paper."

Born in 1820, the son of a fencing and boxing master, John Junior began exhibiting his oil paintings by age 16. He was never much of a painter (perhaps due to the loss of sight in one eye during a fencing match with his father when he was only 20); and, despite other aspirations as an artist, Tenniel drifted into illustration to support himself. His first important book commission was a new version of Aesop's Fables (1848), not so much for the somewhat negligible pictures but because they came to the attention of Mark Lemon, Punch's editor.

Lemon was desperate. One of Punch's chief cartoonists, Richard Doyle, had just quit in disgust over the paper's anti-papist policy. Tenniel's first design for Punch appeared in 1850, and he continued until retirement in 1901, appropriately the year of Queen Victoria's death.

His earliest designs were in Doyle's light-hearted manner, but swiftly Tenniel developed his own severe classical style. It is a shame Engen is not more generous in reproducing from Punch. Tenniel's low point came with his scathing attacks on Abraham Lincoln, when England supported the South in the Civil War. Some of the cartoons are repro-

duced here, but the illustrations are no bigger than postage stamps.

But the center of Engen's book lies in the tempestuous collaboration between Tenniel and "the conceited old Don." Carroll's fastidious demands drove Tenniel mad, but the author thought himself completely justified, for he was paying for the pictures as well as to have the woodblocks engraved and printed. So harried was he over working with Carroll on "Alice in Wonderland," Tenniel at first refused to take on the sequel; only after much pleading did he agree, but he resolutely refused to do any more book illustrations after "Through the Looking-Glass" (1872). Still Tenniel could be as demanding as Carroll: When the artist objected to the quality of the first printing of Alice in Wonderland, the author dutifully had it suppressed at his own considerable expense.

Perhaps the trouble lay in Tenniel's inability to see through Carroll's eyes; years later Carroll said that he liked only one of Tenniel's pictures, one of Humpty Dumpty. The Alice books were a twofold miracle: as a perfect match of author and illustrator, and because they were done at all. Many thanks are due Engen for bringing back into focus the other face in Alice's looking-glass.

**By Alan Truscott**

ON the diagrammed deal from the 1983 Master Mixed Teams in New Orleans, Louisiana, the late Peter Fender, who became a world champion in 1985, held the West cards and defended skillfully against four spades doubled after a competitive auction.

After he had led the club king, it was clear that South held no more clubs: East had raised the suit and played the three on the first round. Since East had bid hearts, it was equally clear that South had at most a singleton in the suit.

Diamond ruffs in dummy were the key, and Fender shifted boldly to the spade jack. He knew that he might be sacrificing his sure trump trick, but was prepared to do that in the interest of stopping a ruff.

If South had held the ace-queen of spades the defense would probably have broken even at worst. As it was, East produced the ace and West was later able to cash the king. South lost two diamond tricks, two spades and a club for a penalty of 300.

In the replay the defense to the same contract was less inspired, and South collected nine tricks.

WEST		EAST (D)	
♠ K J	♠ A		
♥ Q 4 2	♥ 10 9 6 3		
♦ A Q 3	♦ J 8 4 2		
♣ A K Q 10 5	♣ 8 7 3		

SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ Q 10 8 7 6 4 3	♠ A		
♥ A	♥ K 10 7 5		
♦ K 10 7 5	♦ 6		
♣ 6	♣ 8 7 3		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North  
East 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠  
2 ♥ 2 ♣ 3 ♣  
4 ♣ 4 ♥ DbL 4 ♣  
Pass Pass DbL Pass  
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the club king.

## BRIDGE

**PEANUTS**

**BEETLE BAILEY**

**WIZARD OF ID**

**WIZARD OF ID**

**REX MORGAN**

**REX MORGAN**

## DOONESBURY

**DOONESBURY**

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## JUMBLE

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUTOY  
SOUHE  
TIPURY  
WHAIGE

Answer here: WHEN YOU

Yesterday's Jumble: SANDY ALBUM BEACH NESTLE  
Answer: A night owl is a man who stays out late because he has to get up early to go to work or because he has

## BLONDIE

**BLONDIE**

## GARFIELD

**GARFIELD**

## DOONESBURY

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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## What, David Stern Worry? But Someday They'll Lose

By Ian Thomson

ISTANBUL — David Stern said he is not going to worry. He is smiling. He is not going to be nervous, he said, because why should he be? Of course they might lose. Is that going to destroy the business? The answer is no. Absolutely not.

Yet you know, when he is sitting amid the cramped audience this summer, watching his team winning up against the other teams, that every wisp of logic is going to suddenly abandon him, and he is going to hear his chest thumping like a 12-year-old kid contending around to ask the girl in the desk behind him for a date.

He is the commissioner of the National Basketball Association, and he is going to be the first time he is putting his Malcolm Jordan and Magic Johnson up against the rest of the world.

The risk is no more likely and no less real than the United States losing the Soviets in hockey, or Vilnius beating Georgetown. Until the United States is able to build a huge lead, it is going to be like the dream where he walks through his neighborhood without any clothes.

Barcelona. Not only has Stern's appearance here this week lent credibility to the European Final Four, it also has magnified the NBA's ambition to license its products and televise its games worldwide.

NBA players will compete internationally only once a year, in the McDonald's Open, the Olympics or the World Championships, but they don't want to travel all over the world in order to encourage new business.

"We see basketball as sort of a pyramid, and sitting atop that pyramid are going to be the NBA players," Stern said. "I think that the Olympic basketball final in Barcelona will be the most-watched basketball game in history. It's going to be the highlight of the NBA season, our game, and the desires of federations around the world to emulate our game. It's also going to be good for building a larger fan base on a larger basis."

It is generally agreed that the NBA would not be enjoying such strength if not for the ascension of Johnson and Larry Bird in 1979, whose rivalry established a high standard of play, wiping clean the NBA's stigma of selfish players known for coasting through the regular season.

Johnson's retirement has created deeper questions among NBA players who question the safety of playing a contact sport against opponents who might be infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, or with AIDS itself. New rules demand that a player suffering an open wound must leave the game, and trainers must wear rubber gloves while treating them.

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Manny Lee of the Blue Jays leaping over the Yankees' Danny Tartabull to go for the double play.

## Royals Come Up Shy to Bash-Full A's

The bashing Oakland Athletics — a team you never had a big enough lead against while they were winning three straight American League pennants — are back at it.

Down 6-1 on Wednesday night, the A's erupted for four runs in the fifth on homers by Ricky Henderson and Jose Canseco, then took the lead with a three-run seventh capped by Scott Brosius's two-run single and went on to defeat the Royals, 10-6, in Kansas City, Missouri.

After Henderson's three-run homer, Canseco followed with a huge solo shot that shaved the Royals' lead to 6-5. Canseco was 4-for-5 for the night.

Jeff Barrett got the victory with 2 1/2 innings in relief. The loser was Mike Magrane, who surrendered a game-tying RBI single to Willie Wilson before Brosius's two-run single.

Vince Horsman pitched 2 1/2 innings of two-hit relief for his first major league save. Wally Joyner had four hits and Brian McRae

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"Each time out, he gets a little better," said the Mets' manager, Jeff Torborg. "He changed speeds nicely and had a good fastball."

Gooden, whose season was cut short last year by shoulder surgery, lost his first start of the year last week despite allowing only three hits in 6 1/2 innings against Montreal.

Gooden acknowledged that he tried to throw only about five pitches as hard as he could, and not all of those fastballs cracked as much as he wanted on a cold night.

"Sometimes you reach for a little extra and it's there, sometimes it's not," he said.

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had a single, double and triple for Kansas City, off to its worst start at 1-8.

Brewers 7, Twins 4: The Twins rallied for three runs in the ninth to tie it, 4-4, in Minneapolis. Then Milwaukee got three in the top of the 10th to win it, 7-4. B.J. Surhoff's out-of-single scored two runs. Scott Fletcher singled to start

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## Tarkanian To Keep Runnin'

The Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO — Jerry Tarkanian is jumping from college to the pros by joining the San Antonio Spurs, but he says his coaching style won't take a quantum leap.

Tarkanian, named the coach of the Spurs on Wednesday, said his success in the NBA will be measured by the team's record.

"I'll be the Runnin' Spurs," Tarkanian said. "I'll be the Runnin' Spurs."

Tarkanian said he would spend time observing the Spurs and watching game videotapes before deciding on specific changes.

He said improving the team's running game and continuing to concentrate on defense will be high priorities.

"I know the personnel here and I like the team very much," Tarkanian said. "There's tremendous potential here, and I hope we can put everything together right."

He will take over after this season. Bob Bass, the Spurs' vice president of basketball operations, will continue as interim coach until Bass, as he has since Larry Brown's firing Jan. 21.

The Spurs' owner, Red McCombe, said Tarkanian had agreed to a "multiyear" deal. Contract terms were not disclosed.

Tarkanian will be the team's color commentator for the remainder of the season.

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## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes American League East, West, and National League East, West divisions.

#### Wednesday's Line Scores

Table with columns for Team, Score, H, R, E, W, L, P, S. Lists results for various MLB games.

#### Japanese Baseball

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pct., GB. Lists results for Japanese baseball games.

#### THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for Team, Score, H, R, E, W, L, P, S. Lists results for Thursday's MLB games.

### BASEBALL

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table with columns for Team, Score, H, R, E, W, L, P, S. Lists results for American League games.

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table with columns for Team, Score, H, R, E, W, L, P, S. Lists results for National League games.

#### THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for Team, Score, H, R, E, W, L, P, S. Lists results for Thursday's MLB games.

#### WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for Team, Score, H, R, E, W, L, P, S. Lists results for Wednesday's MLB games.

## SIDELINES

### Partizan Belgrade Wins in Basketball

ISTANBUL (IHT) — Alexander Djordjevic hit a 3-pointer in the last four seconds to give Partizan Belgrade a 71-70 victory over Juventus Badalona Thursday for the European basketball championship.

Six seconds earlier, a drive by Tomas Jofresa had given Juventus a 70-68 lead, bringing the largely pro-Spanish crowd to its feet. Djordjevic, with 23 points, rushed the ball down the floor and put up his off-balance prayer over three defenders.

Prdrag Danilovic led Partizan with 25 points and was named Final Four MVP. In the consolation game, Philips Milan took third place by beating Estudiantes Madrid, 99-81, on 20 points by John Rogers.

### Golf's Ban on Tumba Cut to 3 Years

WENTWORTH, England (Reuters) — The Swedish golfer Johan Tumba, who was banned for 10 years from the European Tour in January for changing his scorecard, had his suspension reduced to three years on appeal on Thursday.

Tumba, 28, had been found guilty of altering his scorecard at the European Tour's pre-qualifiers in France in October. His appeal was heard at the Tour's headquarters at Wentworth on Thursday.

The British Ryder Cup captain, Bernard Gallacher, was among four members of the Tour's board of directors who heard the appeal and decided the original punishment was too severe. Tumba and his lawyer, Robert Reid, said they would consider another appeal, to the High Court.

### 8 Cities Want Olympics Site in 2000

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Eight cities have submitted official requests to stage the Summer Olympics in the year 2000, the International Olympic Committee said Thursday.

The IOC said bids were submitted by Berlin, Beijing, Brasilia, Istanbul, Manchester, England; Milan, Sydney, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The deadline for entries was midnight Wednesday.

The IOC will make its choice at a meeting in September 1993.

### Ben Hogan Items Stolen From Club

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Priceless mementos belonging to the golf legend Ben Hogan, including the diamond-encrusted gold belt buckle he received as winner of the 1953 U.S. Amateur, have been stolen from the trophy room at the Colonial Country Club.

A \$5,000 reward was posted by club officials Wednesday for information leading to the conviction of the thief and for the return of the items stolen Monday night from the club's Ben Hogan Trophy Room.

### For the Record

The South African rugby union's chief, Danie Craven, said Thursday that the union would postpone its June tour of Italy and Romania after threats by an anti-apartheid group to disrupt the tour.

Team Selame, Finland's brightest ice hockey star, declined Thursday to play for the national team in the World Ice Hockey Championships in Czechoslovakia, April 28 to May 10.

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OBSERVER

Perot for President?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We can have H. Ross Perot for president if we ask him. He is a businessman and a rare example of the species nowadays: hasn't even gone bankrupt, apparently.

This raises the question whether he is really a businessman or just another billionaire poseur, like the late J. Paul Getty, who parlayed his oil gold into an excuse for endlessly disgoring his philosophy of life into the columns of Playboy magazine.

Is Perot merely trying to parlay his billions into a mess of State of the Union bromides? If he succeeds will Perot's administration be as brain-numbing as J. Paul Getty's philosophy of life? Or is Perot the real thing, the businessman America yearns for?

Americans are always saying we should get rid of politicians and put businessmen in charge. They believe businessmen are masters of efficiency with the know-how to end waste, or, as it is now called, "redundancy."

If you are a Wall Street Journal junkie you know what to expect of a government led by an authentic businessman: first, dramatic cost-cutting techniques. The pioneer in the art was Frank Lorenzo, who took Continental Airlines into bankruptcy so he could break its labor contracts.

Lorenzo's is a tempting lesson for the White House business-type. See him face-to-face with Coolidge: the staggering costs created by various obligatory cash disbursements popularly called "Social Security." Remembering Lorenzo, he probably says, "Why not bankrupt the country and end this money hemorrhage once and for all?"

Sure, congressional lint-pickers would whine. They'd say the Lorenzo strategy was unconstitutional, or unfair, or un-something-or-other. They'd say bankruptcy for the world's wealthiest nation was transparently phony. Until we purge Congress of politicians and fill it up with efficient, cost-cutting businessmen, such protest will be the norm, but it is easily crushed.

The winning riposte goes like this: "Yes, we are the world's wealthiest nation, and we can easily recover from bankruptcy and restore Social Security if Congress would like to raise taxes."

At this, hundreds of thousands of politicians — you can absolutely rely upon it — will set up a coast-to-coast bray: "No new taxes, no new taxes, no new taxes, etcetera . . ."

But people separated from their Social Security money will demand new taxes, won't they? Yes, and they will insist that somebody else pay them since they, bona fide Social Security recipients, have worked hard for the right to be tax-exempt. Why doesn't somebody make the Canadians chip in? Or the Japanese and Germans? After all we did for those ingrates . . .

Meanwhile, having bankrupted the country and inflicted hardship on many in the national citizen-force, what does an authentic American businessman in the White House do next? Goes for a big pay raise, golden parachute, the works.

He has probably read about Steven Ross of Time Warner paying himself \$30 or \$60 or \$80 million after knocking several hundred cost-efficient hands off Time's work force. Even if he hasn't, he knows that after leading the companies to record losses, CEOs all over America are entitled to big pay increases.

A company on the edge of disaster needs the canniest CEO money can buy. The more money he gets, the theory goes, the canner he must be. In the case of authentic businessmen, nothing succeeds like failure.

So the first thing an authentic businessman-president would do after achieving national bankruptcy? Ask Congress to double his pay. Will Congress take the opportunity in passing to double its own pay? Will the sun rise in the East? When the United States is in trouble it needs the best money can buy.

Now, war on inefficiency: The Pentagon and State Department have pretty sorry records here, but a businessman knows about off-shore opportunities. Mexico, Singapore, Taiwan — you can get mighty good warmakes and dipmats over there, and a lot cheaper too.

Of course maybe H. Ross Perot is not an authentic American businessman.

New York Times Service

Reflections on Whiteness: One Diagnosis

By Lynne Duke

NEW YORK — Andrew Hacker is talking about whiteness, saying it's a "condition," like a "virus" of the psyche. It makes whites react to blacks as superiors to inferiors. Whiteness perceives blackness as a "stain," like a drop of ink in water. Whiteness is a delusional state of mind that was used to justify slavery and that persists to this day to justify white privilege. White people know these things somewhere deep down, says Hacker, but they will it away, act like it's not true.

"Everybody of Caucasian, European descent does believe we belong to a superior strain," says the courtly professor and author of a much-disputed new book, "Two Nations, Black and White, Separate, Hostile, Unequal." "I could go further and say that I may believe this and hate myself for believing it and wish I didn't believe it and wish I could exercise this belief from my mind. That was the Jeffersonian dilemma, and he couldn't. And I'm afraid most of us can't. That's part of the human condition."

Hacker is distressed by white America. On moral grounds, it "has a lot to face about itself," he says. He hopes his white readers will at least stop and think about themselves and the "unearned privileges" they get simply by virtue of their color. "It's not so much that you should feel bad about it and go around knocking your head against a wall — men culpa, mea culpa. But at least you should understand."

Hacker, 62, offers only a diagnosis, no cure. He is the cool, dispassionate observer, not any kind of activist. He would not even peg himself politically. Why, he offers this: "I could say, I'm a historian. I simply sit on a cloud and look down on what fools these mortals be."

Author of seven books and frequent contributor to The New York Review of Books and The New York Times, Hacker teaches political science at Queens College.

When he started this latest book six years ago, Hacker thought he'd be writing about "race relations." But the phrase seemed to imply more engagement, more reciprocity, than really exists. Black and white are here, together, coexisting — that is true. But "relations" as a way of characterizing race "didn't work," Hacker says.

"We're in the same boat," he says, "but all the time still two nations." Eventually, this condition of whiteness emerged to Hacker as "the great truth."

Against a statistical backdrop on the quality of life for blacks and whites, Hacker's book, released by Charles Scribner's Sons earlier this year, paints a grim and complicated picture of racial interaction. The condition is "chronic," he says in an interview, "almost like a cancer."

"From slavery through the present, this nation has never opened its doors sufficiently to give black Americans a chance to become full citizens," he writes. Yes, progress has been made, he says. But with it have come rising expectations that remain unfulfilled.

With an array of government statistics on measures of well-being such as education, family life, income, crime and welfare, Hacker constructs a racial paradigm with the effect of whiteness at its center.

In Hacker's paradigm, for instance, the SAT scores of affluent black teens are about the same as poor white teens because, even in affluence, blacks tend to live in black neighborhoods, go to segregated black schools and churches, and are cut off by racial tradition from the white-defined cultural body of knowledge assumed by standardized tests.



Andrew Hacker: An academic considers white bread.

In the paradigm, it is not accident of fate or the natural result of a fair and free market that, in 1990 median incomes, black families earned \$580 for every \$1,000 earned by white families.

Many analysts have concluded that this income disparity exists in large part because blacks tend to have less education than whites. But even allowing for education, Hacker says, something still is awry. Black male lawyers between 35 and 45 years old earn on average \$790 for every \$1,000 of their white counterparts, while black female lawyers in the same age group earn \$930 for every \$1,000 of their white female counterparts.

"A suspicion cannot help but arise that some of the racial earnings spread among men stems from the fact that black men are given fewer opportunities to rise to better-paid positions," Hacker writes.

He also uses statistics to show that some trends generally associated with blacks also are at work in whites. Although the incidence of out-of-wedlock births and female-headed households for years has been disproportionately high among blacks, from 1950 to 1990 the rates increased at the same pace for whites, he writes. In his paradigm, too, blacks killing each other and

populating the United States' prisons in ever-rising numbers — 45 percent of all prisoners — are expressions not simply of "free acts performed of personal volition," but of "a despair that suffices much of their race."

That despair exists, Hacker says, because of the damaging effects of whiteness.

The book has been met with wildly mixed reviews. Tamar Jacoby wrote in The Wall Street Journal that Hacker's views are "patronizing" to blacks. Jim Sleeper of Newsday called the book an example of "white liberal guilt run amok." He attacked Hacker for making excuses for the troubles blacks face and "falling to keep faith with whites and independent-minded blacks."

Roger Wilkins, writing in the Boston Globe, called the book's effect "devising," "with the crushing effect of what we have done to ourselves by using race as our defining tool and lying most of the time about what we are doing."

Tom Wicker, writing in The New York Times, said the "real value of the book, despite its wealth of data, is in Mr. Hacker's calm, analytical eye, his unblinking view of American history and his unwillingness to accept cant and 'common sense' as facts."

Hacker likes to think he is asking questions whose answers lie beneath the coded language of contemporary racial discourse.

"Of course there is fear of crime," he writes. "It crops up in every poll, and has become a conversation staple. Still, most white Americans do not live in or near areas where violence stalks the streets. Nor are many whites in situations where they may fail to obtain positions or promotions due to preferential policies favoring black applicants. Nor does a significant share of the taxes paid by white households support black families on welfare or out-of-wedlock children."

"How, then, can a minority so unsettle a national majority?" Hacker answers his own question.

"I give you two options. You can either have \$500 in your pocket and be mugged by a white robber, or you can have \$20 and be accosted by a black. Which would you take? And all would much rather the white mugger," despite the loss of the larger sum.

"Now, what is that? There's this dread of black crime. The Willie Horton syndrome. It is not simply 'He's gonna take your money,' but rather that in addition to taking your money he may take an extra minute, a second, and do something to pay back what your people have done to his people. That's the white dread."

Alexis de Tocqueville wrote 157 years ago, in "Democracy in America":

"The danger of conflict between the white and the black inhabitants perpetually haunts the imaginations of Americans, like a painful dream."

The haunting is one of the strains of what Hacker calls the "European virus," rooted in slavery like so much else in his view. And the creation of a rationale for slavery — the so-called superiority of whites, which he calls the "artifact of whiteness" — still haunts America too. He writes that among whites "there remains an unarticulated suspicion: might there be something about the black race that suited them for slavery? This is not to say anyone argues that human bondage was justified. Still, the facts that slavery existed for so long and was so taken for granted cannot be erased from American minds."

PEOPLE

Cannes Film Festival Gets Controversial Start

The organizers of the 1992 Cannes Film Festival were in no mood to sidestep controversy, with the choice for opening movie of Paul Verhoeven's "Basic Instinct," a U.S.-made thriller featuring lesbian, ice picks and sadomasochistic sex. "I know this film is provocative, but that's the way we want it, the festival director, Gilles Jacob, said. "There's nothing more boring than people just filing in to see film after film." Two former winners of the festival's Golden Palm, David Lynch and Bill August, joined 16 other participants in the festival's prestigious official selection. The president of the jury is the French actor Gérard Depardieu. Other jurors are the directors Pedro Almodóvar and John Boorman, the actress Jamie Lee Curtis and the Italian cinematographer Carlo Lizzani.

Everyone else seems to spawn imitators, so why should Christa, the specialist in wrapping such large objects as bridges and buildings and attracting press attention? New York is negotiating with the "environmental artists" Philipp Krebs and Sabine Latour, who plan to dress the Brooklyn Bridge, age 109, in a garment that resembles the top of a bikini. They hope to dress the bridge in its halcyon top in May 1993.

The lights illuminating the top of the Empire State Building in New York were turned off Wednesday to mark Inmate No. 15113-004's first night in prison. The inmate, known in civilian life as Leon Helsenley, 71, has begun a four-year term for tax evasion. She and her husband, Harry, 83, own the skyscraper, the darkening of which he called a "symbolic gesture."

Two of the items that brought the highest bids in the auction in Chicago of Al Capone's household effects were a mounted sailfish, which sold for \$5,200, and the gangster's autograph, which went for \$3,600. The signature "one in a million," said Richard Morrell, a private collector. "Gangsterdom" put their names to anything. The name was attached to a Christmas card that Capone sent to a priest who had befriended him during his stay in Alcatraz prison in California.

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